

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOC.  
11 MAY. 96

County

Borough  of Derby.

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TO THE DERBY SANITARY AUTHORITY.

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NINETEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1895.

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DERBY:

✓ RICHARD KEENE, LIMITED, PRINTERS, IRON GATE.







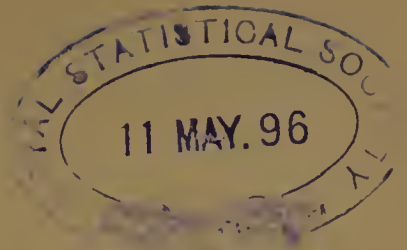








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# County Borough of Derby.

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## SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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MR. ALDERMAN BOAM, J.P., MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN HARRISON, J.P., CHAIRMAN.

MR. ALDERMAN	BEMROSE, J.P.	MR. COUNCILLOR	NAYLOR.
„	„	„	„
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„	COUNCILLOR BLAKEMORE.	„	„
„	„	„	J. SMITH.
„	HASLAM.	„	„
„	„	„	SLATER.
„	LAURIE, M.D.	„	„
„	„	„	J. WRIGHT.

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## SANITARY STAFF.

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### Medical Officer of Health.

MR. W. ILIFFE,

Fellow of Sanitary Institute,

Fellow of Society of Medical Officers of Health.

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### Chief Sanitary Inspector.

W. W. WILKINSON, Certif. Sany. Institute, R.P.C.

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### Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

THOS. TURNER.      W. DOLMAN, Certif. Sany. Institute.

FREDK. W. FORD.

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### Clerk.

HENRY E. DAKIN.

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### Assistant Clerk.

H. COPE.







#### ERRATA.

Page 27—3rd paragraph—(instead of) read “Eight children over ten and under fifteen years of age were admitted; and of these five were unvaccinated and one of them died. There was no vaccinated child admitted under ten years of age.”

Page 28, line 5—read “This danger was nearly forty-fold increased by the fact that 15 of the 53 cases were *unvaccinated*, and 21 others imperfectly vaccinated.”







TO THE

Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

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GENTLEMEN,

The County Borough of Derby has a very favourable mortality-rate for the year 1895. Although it is not so low as that of the previous year, which was a record one of 15.0 per 1,000 persons living, yet it takes a better position amongst the 33 large towns, inasmuch as in 1895 it was second with a rate of 16.7, according to the Registrar General; while in 1894 it had to be satisfied with the third place. Croydon was first with a death-rate of 14.4, and Liverpool was last with one of 28.8. The average death-rate for the 33 large towns was 20.7.

The year was memorable for two alarming outbreaks of Small Pox, which, however, were successfully dealt with before they assumed serious proportions and became unmanageable.

It must not nevertheless be expected that such outbreaks will always be so fortunately combated, while antivaccinators hold such sway over the minds of a public too prone to be led away by false reasoning and loud clamour. A reawakening of the public must come, but not perhaps until the nation has experienced a terrible catastrophe from the effects of non-vaccination. Your Medical Officer will say no more on this subject, as he is tired of reiterating time after time his opinion of the value of vaccination against attacks of Small Pox, which, in many quarters, is only treated with the greatest contempt.

The Report mainly follows the lines of previous ones, as uniformity of information is always most desirable for the sake of



comparison and reference in future years. In presenting it to you, your Medical Officer must again strongly acknowledge the help he has received at all times during the year from your Chairman, Mr. Alderman Harrison, which has frequently lightened the heavy responsibility cast upon him, particularly in regard to his duties at the Infectious Hospital.

WM. ILIFFE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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# REPORT.

## POPULATION.

The population of the County Borough of Derby was estimated by the Registrar General to be 100,272 in 1895, which was an increase of 1,477 over that of 1894.

## MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages was 849, which was less by 27 than the number in 1894. The marriage rate in 1895 was 8.06, while in the previous year it was 8.8 per 1,000 persons living. The average rate for the ten years, 1881 to 1890, was 9.0.

## BIRTHS.

There were 2,909 births registered, and these as follows:—

			<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	1,373	...	1,426	=	2,799
Illegitimate	...	...	49	...	61	=	110
							} 2,909

The actual number of births in 1895 was greater by 19 than the number in 1894, but the birth rate per 1,000 of population was only 29.01, as against 29.2 in the previous year.

The average birth rate in the 33 large towns was 31.3.

The natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 1,211, which was less by 189 than in 1894.

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 1,698, viz., of males 852 and of females 846. The deaths of males to those of females was as 100.7 to 100. In 1894 they were as 112 to 100. The death rate was equal to 16.9 per 1,000 persons living. In 1894 it was only 15.0.

The average death rate for the ten years, 1881 to 1890, was 18.6. The average for the 33 large towns in 1895 was 20.7.

The number of deaths in the Workhouse was 74, as against 85 in 1894 and 103 in 1893.

In the Royal Infirmary 80 persons died, of whom 28, or 35 per cent. were strangers.



In the Children's Hospital 13 deaths took place, one being that of a stranger.

Eleven deaths, viz., 8 from Small Pox, and 3 from Scarlet Fever occurred in the Borough Hospital, and 38 occurred in the Borough Asylum.

In the Normanton District 68 deaths took place.

In this District, as likewise in the "condemned area," viz., Walker Lane, Willow Row, &c., a revision of the population is needed. Hitherto the populations of these districts have been based upon a census obtained in regard to Normanton for annexation purposes, and, in regard to the Walker Lane area, upon one for an improvement scheme many years ago. Since then changes have taken place, resulting in a greatly increased population in the Normanton district, but in a decreased one in the Walker Lane area.

The following figures have been kindly supplied from the Borough Engineer's Office, and therefore may be taken as substantially correct :—

"The area of the Normanton district is 203 acres, and the number of houses in 1877 was 557. In 1895 the number of houses had increased to 1,161."

Taking therefore the number of persons per house at 5, the population will now be 5,805 instead of 2,970 as hitherto stated.

In the Walker Lane district, on the contrary, the number of houses has decreased, owing to several of them being condemned as unfit for habitation, and demolished or permanently closed. Your Medical Officer calculates that 60 persons at least have thus been displaced, which number subtracted from 2,148, the population taken for the Provisional Order for the condemned area, would leave 1,988 as the present population.

Taking these figures as correct, the death-rate of the Normanton district was 11.0, an exceedingly low one, while that of the Walker Lane district was 33.1, a very high one.

The number of uncertified deaths was 6, or .35 per cent. of total deaths.

The number of inquests held was 163, as against 155 in 1894, and 153 in 1893.

The mean age at death of the 1,698 persons who died was 31.2 years. In 1894 it was 30.4 years, and in 1893, 30.5 years.



The greatest number of deaths in any one week occurred in the one ending March 30th, when 51 took place, which equalled a death rate of 26.5, whereas the smallest number, viz., 20 took place in the week ending August 3rd, which were equal to a rate of 10.4.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 459 deaths of children under one year of age. The infantile mortality rate was 157.7 per 1,000 births registered. This rate is larger than it was for the previous two years, and it is also larger than the average rate for the ten years, 1881 to 1890. In the 33 large towns the rate was 182.

Of the 459 deaths the largest number, viz., 124 were attributed to constitutional diseases, such as wasting, debility, &c., while 85 were caused by diarrhoea, and 80 by convulsions. Fifty-one deaths were put down to premature birth.

The percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths was 27.1, in 1894 it was 23.5, while the average for ten years, 1881 to 1890, was 26.1.

The number of deaths of children under 5 years of age was 653.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

To the seven principal Zymotic diseases 178 deaths were attributed, viz. :—

Small Pox ... ..	8	Diphtheria ... .	6
Measles ... ..	6	Enteric Fever ...	18
Scarlet Fever ...	8	Diarrhoea ... ..	110
Whooping Cough ...	22		

The Zymotic death rate was 1.7, and was .2 less than the average for the ten years, 1881 to 1890.

The average rate for the 33 large towns was 2.8.



## PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

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### SMALL POX.

Two sharp, distinct, outbreaks of Small Pox occurred in Derby during 1895. Both of them were introduced by tramps, who, before the nature of the ailment from which they died was discovered, frequented lodging-houses, public-houses, and other places, as well as perambulated the streets to within a few days of their deaths. In fact, one of the tramps had died, had been sat upon by the Coroner and twelve jurymen, and had been buried more than a fortnight, before the nature of his illness was discovered. Therefore it is not so much a matter for surprise, that so many cases of Small Pox occurred during the year, as that they were not more numerous than they were.

First Out-  
break.

Twenty-five cases were the result of its first introduction by Jane Gilliver, and 64 were the result of the second by John Such. All these cases were isolated in the Borough Hospital, together with 5 others which were reported as Small Pox, but did not prove to be so.

The first case was taken to the Hospital on February 2nd, and died on February 4th. There was then an interval of eleven days, viz. : until February 15th, when the second case was admitted. With this exception, the cases arising from these outbreaks occupied the beds at the Hospital from February 2nd to September 21st—a period of 221 days,—the largest number of cases in the Hospital at one time being 49.

Origin.

Jane Gilliver, aged 64 years, the source of the first outbreak, was admitted into the Hospital on February 2nd from the Workhouse. She walked to the latter institution on February 1st, and applying for a night's shelter, was placed in a separate room as she appeared ill. Previous to going to the Workhouse, Gilliver had been living for two or three nights at a common lodging-house in Bridge Gate, and before that at one in George Yard. As far as could be ascertained, she arrived in Derby on January 26th, and went to the lodging-house in George Yard on that date, and stayed there till January 28th. From George Yard she went to the other lodging-house in Bridge Gate, where she lived and slept till she went to the Workhouse on February 1st. In both lodging-houses she left legacies in the shape of Small Pox



cases—8 in one, and 3 in the other. In addition to these, there were other persons who became victims to the disease, from coming into contact with her in public-houses which she visited on her way to the Workhouse. In all, 15 cases were directly traced to her, and these being generated in houses very favourable to spreading the disease, it is easily conceivable that the remaining 10 cases were indirectly due to the same source. Taking all things into consideration, it was fortunate that the outbreak was so rapidly stamped out.

A peculiar interest attaches to this outbreak, inasmuch as in one family especially, amongst several, the protecting influence of vaccination was well exemplified. This particular family suffered severely, as seven members of it were attacked, and two died. The family consisted of two branches, living in different houses at some little distance from each other. In the one in which Small Pox first showed itself, the members consisted of the father, mother, son-in-law and wife, two daughters, aged 18 and 9 years, and one granddaughter, aged 9 months. The son-in-law was taken ill, and removed to the house of his father, where in a day or two it was found that he was suffering from Small Pox. In this second house, the members of the family consisted of the father, mother, three daughters, aged respectively 21, 20, and 18 years, and a son, aged 14 years. There were therefore 13 people living in the two houses, and of this number seven were stated to have been vaccinated in infancy, and six not to have been vaccinated. Of the seven vaccinated persons, only one had Small Pox, but the whole of the six unvaccinated ones took the disease, and two of them died. That Gilliver brought the disease with her into Derby is proved by the stage to which the disease had attained when she was admitted into the Hospital. She must indeed have had a perceptible rash upon her when she first made her appearance in the lodging-house in George Yard.

Effect of Vaccination in special instances.

The last case of the first outbreak was admitted into the Hospital on March 30th, and the Sanitary Authority were congratulating themselves on having so expeditiously got rid of what threatened to be a serious epidemic, when the congratulations were rudely shaken; as before the last two cases of the first outbreak were discharged from the Hospital it became evident that Derby was face to face with a much graver condition of affairs.

End of First Outbreak.

On May the 7th, the first case in the second epidemic was reported, and on the 8th another one. No connection whatever could be traced between these cases and any of the previous ones, or between each

Second Outbreak.



other; neither could the source of either be discovered. They were both promptly isolated in the Borough Hospital; but within the next month 49 other cases were notified, whereas during the corresponding time in the first outbreak only 18 cases were reported. Therefore the situation became alarming, and especially so when it was recognised that the total accommodation at the Hospital was for 50 patients only, and that part of this accommodation was unavailable, on account of many of the beds being already occupied by Scarlet Fever patients.

Extra isolation  
provided at  
Borough  
Hospital.

The Sanitary Committee fully realising the difficulties of the position did not hesitate to advise the Council to provide extra accommodation, and the Council on June 5th readily adopted the recommendation of the Committee to purchase from the Royal Infirmary a wooden pavilion containing 24 beds, which had been utilised during the rebuilding of that Institution. It was purchased for £100, including heating apparatus, and was removed to a site adjoining the Borough Hospital.

On May 15th the third case in the second outbreak was reported as occurring in a lodging-house in Walker Lane, and within the week following, viz. :—from the 16th to the 22nd, 26 further cases, including four others from the above lodging-house, were notified. The further progress of the epidemic will be best expressed in tabular form, giving the notification of cases week by week.

Week ending	May 14th	...	2 cases.
„ „ „	21st	...	22 „
„ „ „	28th	...	8 „
„ „ „	June 4th	...	11 „
„ „ „	11th	...	8 „
„ „ „	18th	...	3 „
„ „ „	25th	...	2 „
„ „ „	July 2nd	...	0 „
„ „ „	9th	...	1 „
„ „ „	16th	...	2 „
„ „ „	23rd	...	3 „
„ „ „	30th	...	1 „
And the last case on	Aug. 1st	...	1 „

From this Table it is quite clear that after June 11th the force of the outbreak was spent, and that with ordinary care and attention the outbreak itself would soon be at an end. This result was attained by August 1st, when the last case was reported. This second outbreak lasted from May 7th to August 1st, a period of 85 days, during the first 35 of which, 51 cases were reported, and during the following 50 days, 13 only.



The large number of cases occurring in so short a time suggested a common origin, but it was not until May 19th, when a Nurse from the Workhouse was admitted into the Hospital, suffering from the disease, that a clue was found as to its probable source. The admission of this Nurse suggested a possible solution of the problem as to the origin of the outbreak, and on enquiring of her as to whether she remembered any person at the Workhouse—a tramp or otherwise—being ill and with any rash on the body, she replied that a tramp named John Such was brought to the Workhouse Infirmary on May 4th, and that he died shortly after admission. He had a rash upon him, and smelt abominably. Following up this line of enquiry your Medical Officer immediately visited the Workhouse and gained such information as put it beyond doubt that this tramp, Such, had died from Small Pox, and that the disease was not recognised at the time. The Workhouse authorities stated that Such said he came from Belper to Derby, and that he came to Belper from Alfreton, and that he slept in the Borough one night before being admitted into the casual ward on Saturday the 20th of April. At the Workhouse he showed no special symptoms of Small Pox, but appeared fagged with tramping. He stayed two nights, and then feeling better, though contrary to the wish of the Union Medical Officer, he discharged himself on April 23rd. Nothing further was heard of Such at the Workhouse until he was readmitted on May 4th, being taken there in the prison van. He died shortly after admission, and an inquest was held on May 6th, and a verdict of death from exhaustion and syncope was returned. On May 5th the body was seen, 24 hours after death, by the Medical Officer of the Union, who found a number of spots and patches of ecchymosis of a purpurous character on the forehead and body, but no vesicles nor pustules nor umbilicated rings; the probability being that variolous appearances were somewhat masked by rapid post-mortem changes.

Origin of 2nd  
Outbreak.

In the Police news of the Derby Borough Court of May 4th, a case was reported as follows:—"John Such, an old man in a condition too feeble to stand, was charged with vagrancy in the Market Place on Friday Evening, May 3rd. Police-constable Payne found him surrounded by a crowd of sympathisers, in a weak and helpless state. He had no home and no friends, and the Bench sent him to the Union." By the above account it is shown that the man Such was in Derby at the times specified above, viz., from April 20th to April 23rd; and again on May 3rd and 4th. The question therefore arises as to what he was doing, and where he was in the interval. Unfortunately this



question was not easy to answer, but Catherine Martin, a patient who was admitted into Hospital from 14, Walker Lane, a lodging-house, stated that she was at a house at Belper on April 29th, and had been there for some days previous to that date, and that Such was there also during that time. It was ascertained as a fact that Such went to the lodging-house, 14, Walker Lane, on April 30th, and remained there that night and the following one, and that he was very ill and delirious. He was not permitted to stay there longer than May 1st. So on the night of the 2nd May he knocked up the keeper of the lodging-house at 5, Walker Lane after the house was closed, but he was not permitted to enter. On the morning of May 3rd, however, Such being found just outside the lodging-house the keeper took him in and gave him some breakfast. He was in the place about 20 minutes. It was then noticed that he had a rash on his face and chest, and that he appeared very ill, and on leaving he went and sat on a chair in No. 1, Walker Lane. On going away from here he stumbled, and was caught hold of and helped to Queen Street by a young man named Bateman, who afterwards took the disease. That Such was the same person as the one who has been described, is proved beyond doubt, as a boy from No. 1, Walker Lane, who saw him in Walker Lane, saw also that it was the same man who was put into the Police van on May 4th, and taken to the Workhouse.

If Such's statement at the Workhouse on April 20th be true, viz. : that he came to Derby from Belper, and to Belper from Alfreton, the connection of Small Pox with Such is accounted for, as in the County Medical Officer's return of fresh cases of infectious diseases notified in the County for the week ending April 13th, 1895, were one case of Small Pox in Alfreton and two cases in Belper. All these cases were sleeping in lodging-houses in the towns mentioned, and there can be very little doubt, considering Such's mode of life, that he was an inmate of the same places about the same time. The incubating period of Such's outbreak also undoubtedly points in this direction.

And now to follow up the result of this man's peregrinations after his arrival in Derby the second time.

The first two cases of Small Pox that were reported in the second outbreak, viz. : those on May 7th and 8th, were both taken ill on May 3rd. One of them lived in Eley Street, off Gerard Street, and the other on the Osmaston Road. They were both females, one being engaged at Boden's Mill, and the other in domestic service. Such left



the Workhouse on April 23rd, and was seen in the neighbourhood of Eley Street about that date, and he may have come in contact with the girl living in that street, and also with the one living on the Osmaston Road, as well as with many other persons. At any rate it was ten days after this that both these females were taken ill. Therefore if Martin's statement be correct that Such was in Belper for some days previous to April 29th, it is probable that he left Derby on April 23rd, before he was in a very infective condition, and in this way the fact that no more than two persons were infected by him at this time may be accounted for.

After Such's return to Derby, when suffering from Small Pox in a more advanced and infective stage, cases could be traced to him about which no doubt whatever can exist. As previously stated, Such was in Derby again on April 30th, and from that time his movements could be followed till his arrest on May 3rd, when he was locked up in a cell at the Police Station. At the lodging-house, No. 14, Walker Lane, where Such stayed on the night of April 30th and May 1st, a case of Small Pox was reported on the 15th of May, two others on the 16th, a fourth on the 18th, and a fifth on the 19th. At the other lodging-house, No. 5, Walker Lane, where Such was treated to his breakfast on May 3rd, two cases were reported on May 20th. One of these was taken ill on May 13th, and the other on the 16th, but the rash appeared on both on the 18th. The man who sickened on the 16th, absented himself from work, feeling too ill to go to it, until May 20th, when he tried to resume it, but was able to do so only till breakfast time, when he returned to the lodging-house, and afterwards went to consult a doctor at the Union Offices in Becket Street, where he sat for some time among other people waiting there.

The next persons who were attacked with the disease, and who could be traced as having been in direct contact with Such, were the young man who helped him from Walker Lane to Queen Street on the morning of May 3rd; a barmaid in some vaults where Such called for refreshments on the same day, as well as a customer who was in the vaults at the time; an assistant who put Such out of a shop into which he went begging; the policeman who arrested him, together with five other policemen, who assisted in one way or another with the arrest or in the proceedings at the Police Station or in the Magistrates' Court; the two nurses who attended on Such at the Workhouse; and last, but not least, seven prisoners who had been locked up with him in the



police cells, or had occupied them afterwards, before they were cleansed and disinfected on May 20th. Thus as many as 24 persons were distinctly traced as having become attacked with Small Pox either by coming directly into contact with this tramp, or by having occupied the same apartments after him.

With all this evidence, no doubt can exist that the man Such not only brought Small Pox to Derby, but that he also diffused it in a most generous manner, giving rise to so many centres, that it was impossible to predict to what extent the disease would spread. When such centres as common lodging-houses, public-houses, police station, Magistrates' Court, Workhouse, shops, gaol, Asylum, and Infirmary were affected at one and the same time, one may be pardoned for feeling slightly anxious at the situation. However within a month, or at all events by the week ending June 11th, the strain had become relieved, as although up to that time 51 cases had been reported, only 13 occurred afterwards, the last case being notified, as before stated, on August 1st, making 64 in all in the second outbreak, or 65 counting Such. Although 64 cases was the number reported, from the histories of some of the later ones, it is most likely that some two or three other cases escaped recognition, on account of their extremely mild nature.

Measures taken to stamp out Small Pox.

It is necessary to say something about the measures that were adopted to stamp out the disease. In the first place, the removal of the cases from their homes, or their places of residence for the time being, (as some were in gaol, some in the Infirmary, and one in the Borough Asylum,) to the Borough Hospital, was effected in every known case of the disease. With regard to the case from the Asylum, it was fortunate that the mental condition of the patient—a female—was such as to enable her to be removed without danger of violence or annoyance to the other patients in the Hospital. Had it been otherwise, it would have been impossible to have removed her to the Borough Hospital, as it would hardly be conducive to the peace of mind of other patients there, to have a lunatic located amongst them. In fact, such an occurrence would most properly be objected to by the patients themselves, as well as strongly resented by their friends at home. This removal of the Small Pox case was a matter of great importance to the Asylum authorities, because if it could not have taken place, your Medical Officer was informed that no isolation could have been procured at the Asylum itself, therefore the danger of Small Pox spreading to other inmates of the institution would have been very great. Even

Borough Asylum.



as it was, the risk of others becoming affected was considerable, and in the face of such a risk the Medical Superintendent, Dr Macphail, boldly "took the bull by the horns," and set about procuring the vaccination or revaccination of the resident 378 patients and officials by the Public Vaccinator, Dr. Wright, with the results as supplied by him in the following summary :—

	PATIENTS.	OFFICIALS.	TOTAL.
Good—means 3 distinct vesicles ...	228	49	= 277
Fair—means 1 or 2 distinct vesicles	44	5	= 49
Imperfect—means 1 or more slight vesicles	38	1	= 39
Not taken ... ..	7	6	= 13
	<u>317</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>378</u>

Dr. Macphail, from a public health point of view as well as from an economic one for the ratepayers, was much to be commended for the step he took in this matter, and the results fully justified his action.

Out of the 378 persons operated on 277 or 73.2 per cent. presented full marks after their vaccination, showing very distinctly that they were subjects susceptible to Small Pox. In addition to the 73 per cent., there was a further 13 per cent. of persons that were somewhat less susceptible, but who would probably have only required a fuller dose of Small Pox to have rendered them victims. The Asylum residents are to be further protected in the future by the erection of an isolation block of buildings, at a cost of £2,000, which the Council resolved on on August 7th. Visits of friends of the patients to the Asylum were prohibited for about six weeks. Isolation provision.

The steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease were eminently successful as the first was the only case that occurred in the Institution.

Secondly. Vaccination or revaccination, as the case might be, of all persons who had been in contact with Small Pox cases was strongly advised, but little attention was given to it in many instances, with the inevitable result of many persons taking the disease who would otherwise have escaped. Two notable instances of this kind may be mentioned by way of example, especially as had the advice been taken and the operation performed, not only would considerable expense have been saved to the ratepayers, but much suffering, anxiety, and death would have been avoided on the part of the patients themselves and their friends. One of these instances was that of a private family, where, after an unvaccinated person broke out with Small Pox, four other unvaccinated members obstinately refused to be vaccinated, with the



result that each one took the disease ; the other instance was that of the keeper of the lodging-house, 14, Walker Lane, where there were four unvaccinated members in the family ; one of these took the disease, after which the other three became attacked one after another. In both these instances the Borough had to treat and keep seven persons in Hospital, where only two should have been treated and kept, and as each patient cost on an average £8 a piece, £56 were expended, an expense which most probably would not have been incurred. Other instances might be named, but these two, from an economic point of view only, are sufficient to show the folly of refusing one of the most certain and beneficent operations against disease that the whole domain of medicine knows of. These nine persons who were attacked and cost about £72 to the ratepayers of the Borough, could have been vaccinated at 1/6 per head, or a total cost of 13/6. If a saving to the ratepayers of over £70 could have been effected in two families, it can easily be imagined how large an amount would have been saved if vaccination and revaccination had been efficiently carried out everywhere.

In addition to the advice given to persons who had been exposed to the poison of Small Pox, your Medical Officer sent the following letter to the Clerk of the Derby Board of Guardians :—

Dear Sir,

Since February 2nd, we have had twelve cases of Small Pox, and there have been two deaths. From the opportunities that have been given for the spreading of the disease both at the Workhouse, in lodging-houses, at the Poor Law Offices in Becket Street, and elsewhere, I anticipate we shall have more cases. I should be glad therefore if the Guardians could give extra facilities for vaccination and revaccination for the next few weeks.

Yours sincerely,

W. ILIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

P.S.—Vaccination is much cheaper than Small Pox.

P. B. Chadfield, Esq.,

Clerk to the Guardians.

March 6th, 1895.



No reply came to that letter, but in a little while the following poster was seen on the walls in various parts of the Borough :—

DERBY UNION.  
OUTBREAK OF SMALL POX.  
NOTICE.

Cases of Small Pox having occurred in the Derby Union during the last few days, the Guardians wish to draw attention to the situation of the Vaccination Stations, and the hours of attendance thereat of the Public Vaccinators, which are as follows :—

SOUTH DISTRICT:—

Public Vaccinator, Dr. Gentles.—Station : Presbyterian School, Gower Street, on Wednesdays, at 2 p.m.

NORTH DISTRICT:—

Public Vaccinator, Dr. Wright.—Station : Lodge Lane, on Thursdays, at 2 p.m.

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 All persons can be vaccinated or re-vaccinated free of charge.

PHILIP B. CHADFIELD,

Clerk.

Thirdly.—Quarantine was effected as far as possible. Lodging-houses were closed to all new lodgers, and as well as other houses in which a Small Pox case had occurred, were watched and visited several times a week by the Inspectors. Fourthly.—Disinfection of all the infected places was carried out; and in this connection it is as well to mention that in many instances the whole house had to be fumigated. To do this it was necessary to turn out all the inmates to go whither they listed while the house was in the hands of the disinfectors. This manner of dealing with the inmates of infected houses called forth a timely warning from a correspondent in one of the local newspapers. He requested permission of the Editor to caution people who came in contact with Small Pox cases to avoid frequenting public places, and said that one morning a man was pronounced to be suffering from the disease and was removed to the Hospital, but, later in the day, whilst his house was being fumigated, his wife was calmly taking her tea in a well-known place of public resort. Of course such a thing is very wrong, but the poor woman had nowhere else to go. The attention of the Committee has been called to this danger a few times by your Medical



Officer, and he has advised that a house should be purchased by the Corporation for the purposes of a retreat where the inmates of an infected house could be located while they were turned out of their own during its disinfection. At the present time it is well to renew that advice. Visitors were excluded from the Workhouse for about three months during the year, the exclusion extending to August 17th, 16 days after the last case of Small Pox was reported in the Borough.

To facilitate the work of the Sanitary staff as regards preventive and precautionary measures, your Medical Officer considered it important that all matters connected with the Small Pox outbreak should take precedence of any other sanitary work, and, if necessary, that the latter should remain altogether in abeyance, till such time as it could be resumed, without neglecting the measures required to prevent the spread of Small Pox. It was only by adopting this mode of procedure, that the staff were enabled to cope with the large number of cases of the disease, that at one time were daily breaking out. The staff were at work at all hours up to ten and eleven o'clock at night, and the disinfecting men (an extra one was engaged) were once or twice working till 1.30 a.m. Your Medical Officer cannot sufficiently thank the staff—one and all—for the very ready and valuable assistance they rendered him at a difficult and anxious time in his endeavours to stamp out the epidemic. They went through their work with an amount of enthusiasm, and with an intelligent appreciation of what was wanted and what was necessary, that gave him the greatest satisfaction. They all seemed imbued with the same spirit, which was to do their best to stamp out Small Pox in Derby in the shortest possible time.

Having given a condensed account of the Small Pox outbreaks and the measures that were adopted to stamp them out, it is now opportune to introduce tables containing information upon which some of the foregoing remarks have been based.



*Table of Cases reported as Small Pox in 1895 in order of their  
admission into Hospital.*

No. of case in Hospital Book.		No. of case in Hospital Book.	
1.	Gilliver, Jane.	48.	Marsden, George.
2.	Harris, John.	49.	Piner, James.
3.	Howitt, Elizabeth.	50.	Payne, Wm.
4.	Howitt, Alice.	51.	Jordan, Richard.
5.	Howitt, Harriett.	52.	Marlow, Jonathan.
6.	Swann, Mary Anne.	53.	Harvey, John.
7.	Harris, Harriett.	54.	Sword, Mary.
8.	Ford, Frederick.	55.	Moore, Benjamin.
9.	Mitchell, William.	56.	Hawke, Wm.
10.	Hogan, Mary Agnes.	*57.	Sandham, Mary Ellen.
11.	Hopkins, George.	58.	Daubeney, Albert.
12.	Mansfield, William.	59.	Chambers, Henry.
13.	King, Thomas.	60.	Jackson, George.
14.	Handley, Emma.	61.	Brewitt, Frank.
15.	Minard, Annie.	62.	Whalley, Robert.
16.	Lester, John.	63.	Hobson, George.
17.	Smith, John.	64.	Hardy, Elizabeth.
*18.	Ford, Arthur.	65.	West, Sarah.
19.	Murphin, John.	66.	Smith, Mary.
20.	Gettliffe, Adelaide.	67.	Stead, Arthur Ernest.
21.	Murphin, Alice.	68.	Pratt, Henry.
22.	Murphin, Harriett Anne.	69.	Musto, George.
23.	Murphin, Gladys Evelyn.	70.	Smith, George.
24.	Murphin, Arthur.	71.	Briggs, Thomas.
25.	Murphin, Annie.	72.	Taylor, Ellen.
26.	Murphin, Sarah.	73.	West, John.
27.	Hawkins, Annic.	74.	Smith, Emma.
28.	Millday, Elizabeth.	75.	Hillsley, Emily.
29.	Taylor, Rose.	76.	Smith, Louisa.
30.	Taylor, Charles.	*77.	Lynch, Percy.
31.	Taylor, Albert Edward.	*78.	Swain, W. Henry.
32.	Donson, Minnie.	79.	Greatorex, Edward.
33.	Clay, Geo. H.	80.	Norton, Martha.
34.	Martin, Kate.	81.	Sandham, John.
35.	Bateman, Thomas.	82.	Greatorex, Elizabeth.
36.	Rowland, Eva C.	83.	Smith, George Wm.
37.	Wild, Walter.	84.	Tatlow, Margaret.
38.	Orchard, Charles.	85.	Tatlow, John.
39.	Macnamara, Agnes.	*86.	Butler, Frederick.
40.	Taylor, Kate.	87.	Towers, James.
41.	Greenslade, Rose.	88.	Simpson, Arthur.
42.	Smith, Thomas.	89.	Fisher, Mary Jane.
43.	Asleton, John.	90.	Beeson, Mary.
44.	Payne, John.	91.	Simpson, Alice.
45.	Potter, Wm.	92.	Smith, Robert.
46.	Berry, Alice.	93.	Staton, Mary.
47.	Mills, Nellie.	94.	Fisher, Alfred G.

\*The five cases marked with an asterisk were found to be suffering not from Small Pox, but from other diseases which much resembled it.



**SMALL POX CASES IN 1895.  
FIRST OUTBREAK, FEB. 2nd TO MARCH 30th.**

No. in Hospital Case Book.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	No. of days in Hospital.	Vaccinated.	No. and Character of Marks.	Un-Vaccinated.	Recovered.	Died.	Remarks.
1	Feb.	March 6	...	...	...	Yes.	...	Feb. 4	
2	"	"	19	Yes.	3 very good.	...	Yes.	...	
3	"	"	...	...	...	Yes.	...	Feb. 21	This patient was vaccinated on Feb. 9th, after inception of Small Pox.
4	"	March 21	30	Yes.	4 small, but good	...	Yes.	...	
5	"	April 20	61	Yes.	1 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
6	"	March 5	11	Yes.	1 good.	...	Yes.	...	
7	"	" 6	9	Yes.	4 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
8	March 4	" 27	23	Yes.	4 good.	...	Yes.	...	
9	" 4	April 20	47	Yes.	2 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
10	" 4	"	...	...	...	Yes.	...	March 8	
11	" 4	April 13	40	Yes.	1 small.	...	Yes.	...	
12	" 5	May 10	65	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
13	" 6	March 25	19	Yes.	4 good.	...	Yes.	...	
14	" 7	April 11	35	Yes.	2 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
15	" 7	March 25	18	Yes.	1 small.	...	Yes.	...	
16	" 8	April 6	29	Yes.	3 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
17	" 9	" 6	28	Yes.	3 small.	...	Yes.	...	
18	" 9	March 16	...	Yes.	4 good.	...	...	...	Not Small Pox, although placed with Small Pox patients, he did not take the disease.
19	" 14	"	...	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	March 19	
20	" 25	May 18	54	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
21	" 27	" 14	48	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
22	" 27	April 27	31	Yes.	2 faint	...	Yes.	...	
23	" 27	"	...	...	...	Yes.	...	April 3	
24	" 29	May 14	46	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
25	" 30	April 20	21	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	Vaccinated on March 28th, after inception of Disease.
26	" 30	May 4	35	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	



# SMALL POX CASES IN 1895.

## SECOND OUTBREAK, MAY 7th TO AUGUST 1st.

No. in Hospital Case Book.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Vaccinated.	No. and Character of Marks.	Un-Vaccinated.	Recovered.	Died	Remarks.
27	May 7	June 8	31	Yes.	4 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
28	" 8	" 26	49	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
29	" 15	July 9	55	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
30	" 16	" 11	56	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
31	" 16	" 13	58	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
32	" 17	" 2	47	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
33	" 17	June 24	38	Yes.	4 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
34	" 18	July 13	56	Yes.	1 good.	...	Yes.	...	
35	" 18	June 26	32	Yes.	4 good.	...	Yes.	...	
36	" 18	" 10	23	Yes.	2 small.	...	Yes.	...	
37	" 19	July 6	48	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
38	" 19	June 26	38	Yes.	1 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
39	" 19	" 15	27	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
40	" 19	July 6	48	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
41	" 20	June 10	21	Yes.	2 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
42	" 20	July 20	61	Yes.	1 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
43	" 20	" 9	50	Yes.	4 faint, 1 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
44	" 20	June 29	40	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
45	" 20	July 15	56	Yes.	3 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
46	" 20	" 8	42	Yes.	2 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
47	" 20	June 8	19	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	Stated to have had Small Pox when a child.
48	" 21	" 1	11	Yes.	4 good.	...	Yes.	...	
49	" 21	" 17	27	Yes.	1 good.	...	Yes.	...	
50	" 21	July 12	52	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
51	" 22	June 22	31	Yes.	2 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
52	" 22	" 15	24	Yes.	2 good.	...	Yes.	...	
53	" 22	" 8	17	Yes.	2 good.	...	Yes.	...	
54	" 22	" 15	24	Yes.	2 very small.	...	Yes.	...	
55	" 22	" 10	19	Yes.	1 good, 1 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
56	" 23	" 11	19	Yes.	2 faint.	...	Yes.	...	



## SECOND OUTBREAK (continued).

No. in Hospital Case Book.	Date of Admission to Hospital.		Date of Discharge.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Vaccinated.	No. and Character of Marks.	Un-Vaccinated.	Recovered.	Died.	Remarks.
	May	24								
57	May	24	May 30	5	Yes.	2 good.	...	...	...	Not Small Pox. Re-vaccinated on May 26th, successfully.
58	"	24	July 13	50	...	4 fair.	Yes.	Yes.	...	
59	"	27	June 22	26	Yes.	1 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
60	"	30	" 22	23	Yes.	1 good, 1 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
61	"	30	July 16	47	Yes.	1 small.	...	Yes.	...	
62	"	31	" 8	38	Yes.	2 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
63	"	31	June 24	24	Yes.	4 good.	...	Yes.	...	
64	June 1	1	" 26	25	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
65	" 2	2	" 28	26	Yes.	1 faint.	...	Yes.	...	
66	" 3	3	July 20	47	...	...	Yes.	...	June 8	
67	" 4	4	"	...	...	...	Yes.	...	" 10	
68	" 4	4	"	18	Yes.	4 good.	...	Yes.	" 9	
69	" 4	4	June 22	...	...	4 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
70	" 4	4	"	52	...	...	...	Yes.	...	
71	" 5	5	July 27	45	...	...	...	Yes.	...	
72	" 5	5	" 13	38	...	...	...	Yes.	...	
73	" 5	5	" 6	30	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
74	" 6	6	" 16	40	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
75	" 6	6	" 9	32	Yes.	3 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
76	" 7	7	" 17	10	...	...	Yes.	...	...	Not Small Pox, but Varicella. Vaccinated June 9th successfully, after admission into Hospital.
77	" 7	7	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	" 8	8	" 17	9	...	...	Yes.	...	...	Not Small Pox, but Varicella. Vaccinated June 9th successfully, after admission into Hospital.
79	" 8	8	" 17	39	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
80	" 11	11	June 24	13	Yes.	2 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
81	" 13	13	" 24	11	Yes.	3 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	



SECOND OUTBREAK (continued).

No. in Hospital Case Book.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Discharge.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Vaccinated.	No. and Character of Marks.	Un-Vaccinated.	Recovered.	Died.	Remarks.
82	June 13	July 27	44	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	Not Small Pox, but Varicella, was isolated in special Block on admission to Hospital.
83	" 18	" 22	34	Yes.	2 splendid.	...	Yes.	...	
84	" 21	" 6	15	Yes.	3 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
85	" 21	Aug. 7	47	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	
86	" 26	June 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	July 4	July 25	21	Yes.	2 good.	...	Yes.	...	
88	" 16	Aug. 17	32	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
89	" 16	" 17	32	Yes.	2 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
90	" 17	" 17	31	Yes.	3 good.	...	Yes.	...	
91	" 19	July 30	11	Yes.	3 fair.	...	Yes.	...	
92	" 19	Aug. 19	31	Yes.	2 good.	...	Yes.	...	
93	" 31	Sept. 21	45	Yes.	2 good.	...	Yes.	...	
94	Aug. 1	Aug. 31	30	...	...	Yes.	Yes.	...	

Number of Patients with 5 Marks of Vaccination									1
"	"	"	4	"	"	...	...	...	12
"	"	"	3	"	"	...	...	...	9
"	"	"	2	"	"	...	...	...	29
"	"	"	1	"	"	...	...	...	11

Meaning of terms as regards Vaccination Marks.

Splendid	...	...	Size of sixpence and above, and well foveated.
Good	...	...	Of less size, but well foveated.
Fair	...	...	Marks that leave a doubt as to their efficacy.
Faint	...	...	Hardly perceptible.
Small	...	...	Size of split pea.



The following is a brief summary of the previous Table :—

Cases reported as Small Pox	...	...	...	...	94
„	„	but which were not so	...	...	5
					—
Total number of actual cases	...	...	...	...	89
Of the 89 cases there were vaccinated	...	...	...	...	62
„	„	„	unvaccinated	...	27

Of the 62 vaccinated cases—

1	exhibited	5	marks
12	„	4	„
9	„	3	„
29	„	2	„
11	„	1	„

Among the vaccinated cases there was no death.

Among the unvaccinated cases there were 8 deaths.

The average number of days the vaccinated cases were detained in hospital was ... 32

The average number of days the unvaccinated cases, excluding those that died, were detained was ... 46

Of the five persons who were admitted into the hospital as afflicted with Small Pox, but who did not prove to be suffering from the disease, one had four good marks of vaccination, one had two good marks, and three were unvaccinated. Not one of the five cases took the disease, although all but one were placed in the wards with Small Pox patients.

The patient with four marks of vaccination, being only 8 years of age, was not interfered with.

The patient with the two marks was successfully re-vaccinated, and two of the unvaccinated patients were successfully vaccinated, shortly after admission into the Small Pox wards.

The third unvaccinated case was put into an isolation ward on his admission, by order of your Medical Officer, who fortunately had previously seen the case at home, and had pronounced it to be one of Chicken Pox. A certificate, however, being sent in shortly after by another Medical man, the case was of necessity removed to the hospital where it was isolated from the Small Pox patients. On your Medical Officer seeing it again, he was convinced that his first opinion



was right, and immediately discharged the patient after only a few hours' residence at the hospital, and without his being exposed to infection.

Table giving the age-periods of the persons attacked with Small Pox.

YEARS.							
—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35 & over	Total.
1	7	2	8	22	27	22	89

The 10 children under ten years of age admitted into the hospital were unvaccinated, and three of them died.

Eight children over ten were admitted, and eight under fifteen years of age; of the latter five were unvaccinated and one of them died. There was no vaccinated child admitted under ten years of age.

There was an average difference of fourteen days treatment and maintenance in the hospital in favour of the vaccinated cases against the unvaccinated; so that if all the patients had been unvaccinated, the cost of maintenance would have been at least £130 more than it was, taking the cost per patient at only £1 per week.

One of the many anxieties that had to be encountered on account of the outbreaks of Small Pox, was that in connection with the isolation of the patients at the Borough Hospital. It has before been casually mentioned, that at the outset of the first outbreak, the total accommodation at the Hospital was 50 beds, and that part of it was unavailable, because many of the beds were already occupied by Scarlet Fever patients. In reality at that time 53 beds were so occupied, which necessitated arrangements being made under exceptional difficulties and danger. The chief difficulty was to avoid intercommunication between the two classes of diseases, either through the patients themselves, or the staff, or by other means of administrative work; and it will be easily understood that this difficulty was no bogey, when it is remembered that the laundry-work of the whole establishment had to be performed by the same laundresses under the same roof, and the linen had to be passed through the same washing machines, whether it came from Small Pox or Scarlet Fever patients. Again, the whole of the food had

Difficulties in respect to isolation at the Borough Hospital.



to be conveyed by the same persons to both classes of patients. Therefore there can be no doubt that considerable danger was entailed by reason of the Small Pox disease being introduced into the Hospital at a time when 53 Scarlet Fever cases were already located there. But this danger was fifteen-fold increased by the fact that 15 of the 53 cases were *unvaccinated*, and 21 others imperfectly vaccinated.

Notwithstanding all this there was no spread of either disease—the one to the other; and it may be here very pertinently remarked, that although, from the opening of the Hospital on May 1st, 1890, Small Pox cases have been admitted there every year except one, there has never been any spread of either Small Pox to Scarlet Fever patients, or of Scarlet Fever to Small Pox patients. Such a result has not been obtained without considerable contrivance and exceeding care; and to the executive staff at the Hospital, under the valuable superintendence of chief Nurse Mould, must be given the greatest possible credit for its attainment. Your Medical Officer is especially grateful to them for faithfully carrying out whatever directions were given them. It is not to be expected that the same success will follow in all future outbreaks, and one trembles at the thought, when, considering the present aspect of the vaccination question, and the probable demoralisation of the people with regard to it for years to come, Small Pox outbreaks may become an annual event.

#### VACCINATION.

Up to the year 1890 about 92 per cent. of children born were vaccinated, but from that time to the end of 1894, only about 39.5 per cent., while in 1895 there was a still further reduction to 12.3 per cent., as in the latter year no more than 363 vaccinations took place in the whole of the Derby Union, which includes Darley Abbey. These figures have been arrived at through information supplied by the Vaccination Officer, but whether they can be relied on as really giving the whole of the vaccinated infants is open to doubt. Neglect of a part of the law of a subject often begets a disposition to neglect another part, and as in Derby the law is not enforced as regards the vaccination of infants, so probably a great many infants have been vaccinated, but not certified as having been so to the Vaccination Officer as the law requires. At any rate during the panic of the epidemic, vaccination and revaccination were considerably resuscitated, as the following note to the medical practitioners of Derby elicited replies which bear out the statement.



January 15th, 1896.

Dear Sir,

Would you kindly tell me whether, during the epidemic of Small Pox in Derby in 1895, you were called upon to vaccinate or revaccinate many of your patients. I ask so that I may have an idea as to what extent the operation was performed during the panic of an epidemic. An early answer will oblige.

Yours sincerely,

W. ILIFFE.

To this letter replies were received from 36 of the resident medical practitioners, 20 of whom sent the actual numbers vaccinated or revaccinated by them during the panic, which amounted to 1,009 persons. Other six stated in general terms that they had vaccinated and revaccinated a considerable number of their patients, in many instances whole families, and the staff and nurses at the Royal Infirmary, Nurses' Home Institution, &c. The remaining nine practitioners (one not being in practice) said that the panic had made no difference to them.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Three hundred and sixty-four cases of Scarlet Fever were recorded, viz. :—

105 in the 1st quarter.			
80	„	2nd	„
63	„	3rd	„
116	„	4th	„

The number of cases was less by 149 than the number in 1894.

Out of the 364 cases 167 were removed to the Borough Hospital.

Three cases occurred in the Royal Infirmary, where two of them remained, as they were both admitted suffering from burns, Scarlet Fever developing itself shortly after their admission.

One of the cases came from Belper. The third case was removed to the Borough Hospital.

Of the 167 cases removed to the Borough Hospital

41 were removed during the 1st quarter.			
15	„	2nd	„
29	„	3rd	„
82	„	4th	„

There were 63 other cases willing to be removed, for whom no



room could be found. The removal of 28 cases, or 16.7 per cent. of the removed cases was delayed owing to want of beds. The cases removed amounted to 45.8 per cent. of total cases, and the cases that were willing to be removed, but could not be, amounted to 17.3 per cent.

Of the 364 cases 8 died. The percentage of total deaths from Scarlet Fever to total cases was 2.2; the percentage of deaths to cases at the Hospital was 1.7.

Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the following business houses, viz. :—

Fish shop	...	...	1	Brush shop	...	...	1
Butchers	...	...	2	Sweet „	...	...	3
Plumbers	...	...	2	Dressmaker	...	...	1
Tobacconist	...	...	1	Restaurant	...	...	1
Hardware	...	...	1	Second-hand clothes shop			1
Greengrocers	...	...	3	Grocer	...	...	1

So 18 shops were infected with Scarlet Fever. From 15 of them the cases were removed to the Hospital. In two of the shops such arrangements were made as to satisfy your Medical Officer that no danger accrued to the public, and in one, the shop was closed as it was that of a dressmaker, and compensation was paid because there was no accommodation for the case at the Hospital.

Of the 364 cases, 188 were those of males and 176 were those of females.

The age periods were as under :—

Under 1 year of age.	1—5	5—10	10—20	20—40
5	98	152	90	19
255			109	

The total number of houses in which Scarlet Fever cases occurred was 256, in 58 of which there were two or more cases. Thus in 77 per cent. of the houses attacked single cases prevailed. In 1894 it was 76½ per cent.

At the Railway Orphanage one case occurred, and there was a



rather serious outbreak at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, where as many as 10 cases occurred. Here the first case was imported from outside the Borough by a pupil who returned from a holiday while convalescing from Scarlet Fever.

#### RELATION OF SCHOOLS TO SCARLET FEVER CASES IN 1895.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in pupils of various schools amounted to 188, which was 51.6 per cent. of total cases. The 188 cases were distributed among 38 schools, public and private.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk to the School Board, has kindly supplied figures which have enabled your Medical Officer to compile the following Table, in which the names of schools, the number of pupils attending them, the number of cases of Scarlet Fever amongst them, and the percentage of cases to pupils are given.



Table shewing Relation of Schools to Scarlet Fever cases in 1895.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Cases.				TOTALS.	Percentage of cases to Pupils.
		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.		
CHURCH SCHOOLS.							
All Saints' ... ..	509	4	...	1	...	5	.98
Christ Church ... ..	570	3	3	1	1	8	1.4
Curzon Street ... ..	404	1	...	...	...	1	.24
St. Mark's ... ..	301	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training College ... ..	374	...	...	...	3	3	.8
St. Alkmund's ... ..	313	...	...	1	...	1	.31
St. Andrew's ... ..	712	5	4	1	1	11	1.5
St. Anne's ... ..	628	3	1	...	1	5	.79
St. Chad's ... ..	688	...	1	1	...	2	.29
St. Dunstan's ... ..	550	...	1	...	...	1	.18
St. James' ... Rose Hill Street	1017	3	6	2	12	23	2.2
St. James' ... Malcolm Street							
St. Luke's ... ..	707	...	...	...	3	3	.42
St. Paul's ... ..	442	...	...	1	1	2	.45
St. Peter's ... ..	506	1	...	...	...	1	.19
St. Thomas' ... ..	136	...	2	1	3	6	4.4
St. John's ... ..	463	2	1	1	2	6	1.2
Trinity ... ..	576	1	2	...	...	3	.52
ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.							
St. Mary's ... ..	408	1	1	1	2	5	1.2
St. Joseph's ... ..	179	...	...	..	1	1	.55
WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.							
Canal Street... ..	719	3	1	1	1	6	.83
King Street ... ..	257	...	2	...	..	2	.77
Parliament Street ... ..	256	1	...	..	...	1	.39
BOARD SCHOOLS.							
Ashbourne Road ... ..	1681	5	7	5	2	19	1.1
Firs Estate ... ..	1452	...	1	2	4	7	.48
Gerard Street ... ..	1673	1	4	2	4	11	.65
Nun Street ... ..	791	2	1	2	...	5	.63
Orchard Street ... ..	548	2	3	2	1	8	1.4
St. James' Road ... ..	2106	3	5	3	15	26	1.2
Traffic Street ... ..	1049	4	...	...	1	5	.47
Private Schools (8) ... ..	...	2	3	1	5	11	...
	19115	47	49	29	63	188	



The number of pupils attending the eight private schools was not ascertained, therefore the percentage of cases to pupils in them cannot be calculated. The number of pupils in the whole of the schools, with the exception of the eight private ones, was 19,115, and out of this number only 177 were affected with Scarlet Fever.

St. Thomas' school again had the distinction of having the highest percentage of cases to pupils, which distinction it has now held for four successive years, the last year in a slightly increased ratio over the previous three years, viz. : 4.4 per cent. as against 4.2.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Forty-one certificates disclosing 43 cases of Diphtheria were received. The 43 cases were distributed as follows :—

In the 1st quarter	...	...	16	} 43
„ 2nd „	...	...	7	
„ 3rd „	...	...	6	
„ 4th „	...	...	14	

The number of cases in 1895 was less than in any other previous four years.

The number of deaths from the disease was six, viz. :—

In the 1st quarter	...	...	2
„ 2nd „	...	...	2
„ 3rd „	...	...	1
„ 4th „	...	...	1

The case-mortality (number of deaths to cases) was 13.9 per cent., which was slightly in excess of the two previous years.

Of the 43 cases of Diphtheria two were those of strangers—one from Ednaston and one from Osmaston—who were brought to the Infirmary.

Thirty-seven houses in the Borough were reported as having in them cases of the disease. Of these, 35 had single cases in them, and only two had duplicate ones.

Sex incidence,—18 were males and 25 were females.



The age-periods were as follows:—

Quarters.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40 and above.	TOTALS.
1st	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	16
2nd	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	7
3rd	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	6
4th	2	3	1	2	6	...	...	14
	7	10	6	6	10	3	1	43

This table shows that 39.5 per cent. of the cases occurred in children under 10 years of age. In 1894 the percentage was 56.5. Cases occurring in persons over the age of 10 years amounted to 60.5 per cent.

#### SCHOOL INFLUENCE.

Seventeen only of the 43 cases attended school, and of these, 17 were scholars at 14 schools, in three only of which were there duplicate cases. The influence, which schools is said to exercise as regards the spread of Diphtheria in other towns does not appertain to Derby, and never has done so.

As regards the kind of closet accommodation, 18 cases were in houses where there were w.c.'s, 10 cases where there were tubs, and 12 where privies existed. In various instances there were nuisances such as defective drains, &c., but in others there were none at all, or at least none discoverable.

#### ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Ninety-nine cases were reported as Enteric Fever as follows:—

In the 1st Quarter	...	...	21	} 99
„ 2nd „	...	...	15	
„ 3rd „	...	...	22	
„ 4th „	...	...	41	

In 1894 there were 104 cases, and in 1893 there were 111.

Of the 99 cases two were strangers, viz., one a person on a canal-boat from Cheshire, and one from Borrowash, who was admitted



into the Infirmary, and two of the cases were not Enteric Fever. So that 95 cases remained, for which the Sanitary Authority were responsible. Of these 50 were removed to the Royal Infirmary. Four cases that were willing could not be removed for want of room, and 9 others were delayed in removal, from the same cause.

There were 18 deaths from the disease, which amounted to 18.7 per cent. of cases, and 1.79 per 10,000 of population, which was equal to the average rate per 10,000 for the seven years, 1887 to 1893.

The 18 deaths were divided as follows:—

In the 1st Quarter	...	...	...	4
„ 2nd	„	...	...	2
„ 3rd	„	...	...	5
„ 4th	„	...	...	7

Eighty-six houses were affected with Typhoid cases, of which 79 had single cases. There was more than one case in 9 per cent. of the houses. The whole of the cases were of a sporadic kind, there being no apparent connection between them, except in the seven houses where personal infection obtained.

#### MEASLES.

There were six deaths from Measles, and these occurred in the first Quarter of the year.

#### DIARRHŒA.

The deaths from Diarrhœa formed 61.8 per cent. of all the deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases.

One hundred and ten deaths were certified as due to it. This is the largest number that has occurred in any year since your Medical Officer's Reports have appeared, viz., from the year 1876. The nearest approaches to the number were 98 in 1880, and 92 in 1878. The population has, of course, increased by 20,000 since 1880 and 1878, so that comparatively to the population the deaths from Diarrhœa in 1880 were as 1.7 to 1.0 per 1,000 in 1895.

Of the 110 deaths, 85 occurred in infants under one year of age, and 13 between the ages of one and five years.

The deaths from Diarrhœa began to be numerous in the week ending July 20th, when eight were registered. In the previous eleven weeks there were only six deaths.



The following Table shows the number of deaths from Diarrhœa each week from July 20th :—

Week ending July 20th	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ 27th	...	...	...	9
„ „ Aug. 3rd	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ 10th	...	...	...	4
„ „ „ 17th	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ 24th	...	...	...	16
„ „ „ 31st	...	...	...	11
„ „ Sept. 7th	...	...	...	8
„ „ „ 14th	...	...	...	9
In the following 8 weeks	...	...	...	15

To obviate as far as possible the baneful effects of this disease the following circular was issued and circulated in almost every house, while large bills were also posted up in all parts of the Borough, particularly in courts and poor streets.

#### BOROUGH OF DERBY.

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#### S U M M E R   D I A R R H Œ A .

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Within the past eight weeks more than fifty deaths have taken place in Derby from *Summer Diarrhœa*, which have amounted to one in five of the total deaths.

Nearly the whole of these deaths have taken place in children under one year of age, *and could have been prevented.*

The causes of these deaths, during the hot months of the year, are due to filthy surroundings, and the absence of a due regard being paid to the food of infants. Nearly all the deaths have occurred in the families of the *poor*, where a proper provision in their homes for the storage of food is of the scantiest and most meagre description, and is sometimes absent altogether. The difficulties therefore of keeping food in a sweet and wholesome condition are in such places very great, and even insurmountable in the case of milk. All the more care is thus necessary with regard to the latter during the Summer time.

Up to twelve months of age at least, the food of infants should consist entirely of milk and light farinaceous food, and *not* of bread



and milk, gravy and potatoes and like substances, which children of tender age cannot digest.

Whenever possible, mothers should suckle their infants till the latter reach the age of nine or ten months, and no other food of any kind should be given, because it has been proved that amongst children so reared, Diarrhœa seldom occurs, and very few deaths take place. Where it is impossible for mothers to do this, either from constitutional weakness on their part, or from disease of any kind, or again from their having to go to work in factories, or other places away from home directly after their children are born, then cows' milk properly diluted, should be substituted. When cows' milk becomes the staple food of infants, it is of the utmost importance that it should be given in a sweet and wholesome condition. From June to October, even under the best conditions, it is often, during certain states of the atmosphere, difficult to keep sweet, and under others it rapidly becomes sour and decomposed. If, in this latter state, it is given to infants, it is certain to upset their digestive organs, and produce *vomiting and Diarrhœa*, and, if continued, death.

In the houses of the poor, the only places as a rule, where milk can be stored is in a cupboard, close to a fire-place, or in a recess without ventilation under the staircase, and in such places milk very soon becomes bad during the hot weather. It is therefore recommended that in such instances, milk should be purchased in small quantities—enough for a meal—and boiled immediately. When more is required, let it be procured afresh from the dairy. If this be done, then the next thing of importance is the way to feed an infant. The infant should be fed from a clean spoon or tea cup, and *not* from "*Feeding Bottles*," as the latter are believed to be responsible for more deaths from Diarrhœa in Derby, than all other causes put together; and it would be a good thing for poor children if "*Feeding Bottles*" could be abolished by Act of Parliament. Milk, in other ways than by becoming sour, can become contaminated and injurious. It has the power to a large extent of absorbing foul gases and vapours, therefore where the air contains sewer gases, or emanations from filth-sodden soil, or dirt of any kind, and milk is exposed to them, it becomes dangerous to use it as food. The utmost cleanliness then is necessary, and houses, yards and courts must be kept clean. Plenty of water should be used for cleansing and washing purposes, and as much ventilation as possible should be secured. "*Wash and be clean*" stands as good now as it did centuries



ago, and the Sanitary Authority by the flushing of courts, drains and sewers are endeavouring to do their part in this connection, and it is not too much to expect, that the inhabitants at large should help them in their endeavour to minimise the frightful mortality which almost annually occurs at this season from Infantile Diarrhoea.

W. ILIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Derby, August 27th, 1895.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Twenty-two deaths were attributed to Whooping Cough. None of these took place in the first Quarter, but they were distributed over the next three Quarters as follows :—

6 in the 2nd Quarter.

9 „ 3rd „

7 „ 4th „

#### INFLUENZA.

Influenza still exerted its influence on the death rate, as many as 30 deaths being certified as due to it in 1895. Its chief incidence was in the first two Quarters, when no less than 26 deaths occurred from it. As many as six of the deaths took place in children under one year of age, of which three were of the respective ages of 3 months, 2 months, and 22 days. How the diagnosis of these cases could be arrived at, except through the agency of the “New Photography,” passes your Medical Officer’s understanding.

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### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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There were 525 certificates received from Medical Men, disclosing to the Sanitary Authority 610 cases of infectious diseases. The number of certificates was less by 46 than in 1894, and the number of cases by 63. The cost of the certificates was £65 6s. 6d. The following Table speaks for itself,



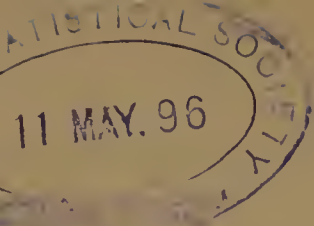
Summary of Medical Certificates and Infectious Cases.

DISEASES.	CERTIFICATES.					CASES.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
Small Pox ...	17	57	8	...	82	26	60	8	...	94
Scarlet Fever ...	81	62	59	95	297	105	80	63	116	364
Diphtheria ...	16	7	6	12	41	16	7	6	14	43
Enteric Fever ...	21	15	21	38	95	21	15	22	41	99
Puerperal Fever...	6	1	1	2	10	6	1	1	2	10
TOTALS ...	141	142	95	147	525	174	163	100	173	610

Inspectors' Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases, Removals to Hospital, Rooms Fumigated, &c.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
Inspectors' visits to cases ...	798	914	526	577	2815
Cases isolated in Borough Hospital	26	60	8	...	94
Ditto	41	15	29	82	167
Ditto	1	1	...	...	2
Ditto	...	2	...	1	3
Ditto	12	9	10	20	51
Ditto	1	...	...	1	2
Willing to remove, but no room ...	30	27	5	7	69
Delayed for want of room...	12	1	2	13	28
Rooms Fumigated ...	255	405	189	214	1063





## BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

Two hundred and sixty-one persons were admitted into the Borough Hospital, which was a larger number, by 56, than had ever been previously received.

Of the 261 persons

94 were notified as suffering from Small Pox.

167        "        "        "        Scarlet Fever.

The average number of days that Scarlet Fever cases were detained in Hospital was 50. Three cases were detained each for a period of over three months.

Twice during the year, viz., from March 2nd to April 1st, and from May 14th to July 27th, admittance of Scarlet Fever cases had to be refused, on account of the number of Small Pox cases that were in the Hospital, occupying the whole of the pavilions.

## ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

Mention has already been made of the extension of the Hospital accommodation by 24 beds, by the purchase of a wooden pavilion from the Royal Infirmary Authorities, during the second outbreak of Small Pox. Fortunately the extra accommodation was not used, as the epidemic was cut short by the means taken to subdue it, and by extra beds having been put up in the permanent buildings. Yet the money expended will not be thrown away, as when the temporary wooden pavilion is put into proper usable condition, it will serve a very useful purpose for the next ten years. It is not yet sufficiently finished to use, except under very pressing circumstances, or as a play-room for the convalescents.

Your Medical Officer is now able to give the average cost per patient at the Hospital for a period which is reliable, viz. :—for four years, from the opening on May 1st, 1890, to March 31st, 1894, and to compare it with the average cost for the fifth year, viz. : from March 31st, 1894, to March 31st, 1895.

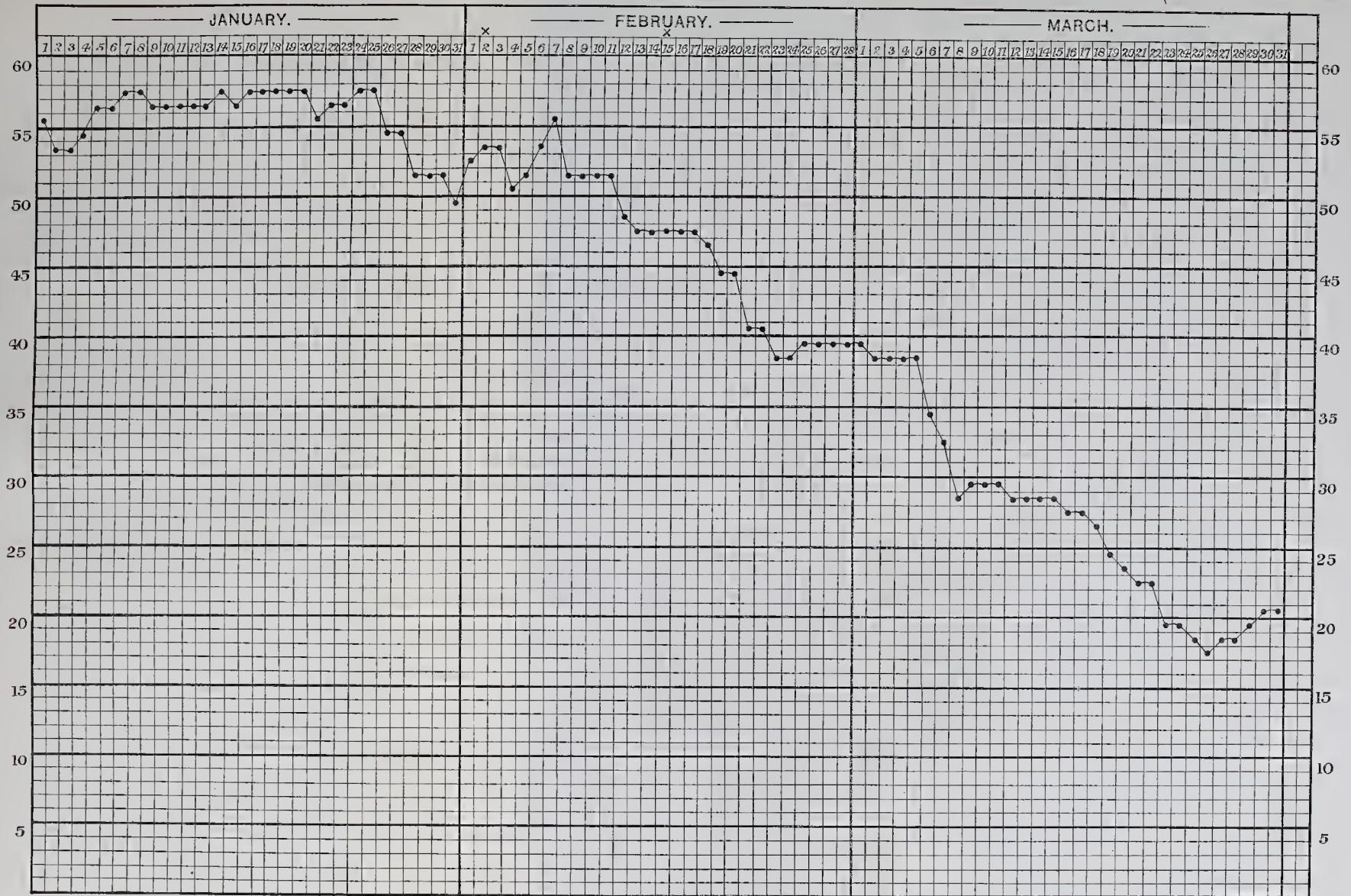
From May 1st, 1890, to March 31st, 1894, there were 500 patients admitted into the Hospital. During the same period the total cost of the Hospital, including rent, taxes, maintenance, and everything else, was £6,495. The average cost per patient was therefore £12 19s.

For the year ending March 31st, 1895, the number of patients was 243, and the average cost per patient was reduced to £7 18s.

The reason that the above years are taken from April to March,



# DERBY BOROUGH HOSPITAL.—1895—DAILY RECORD OF PATIENTS. *(Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.)*



\* Refers to dates of reception of 1st and 2nd cases of Small Pox.

Small Pox cases in Hospital from February 2nd to 14th May, and from May 7th to 21st September, 1895.

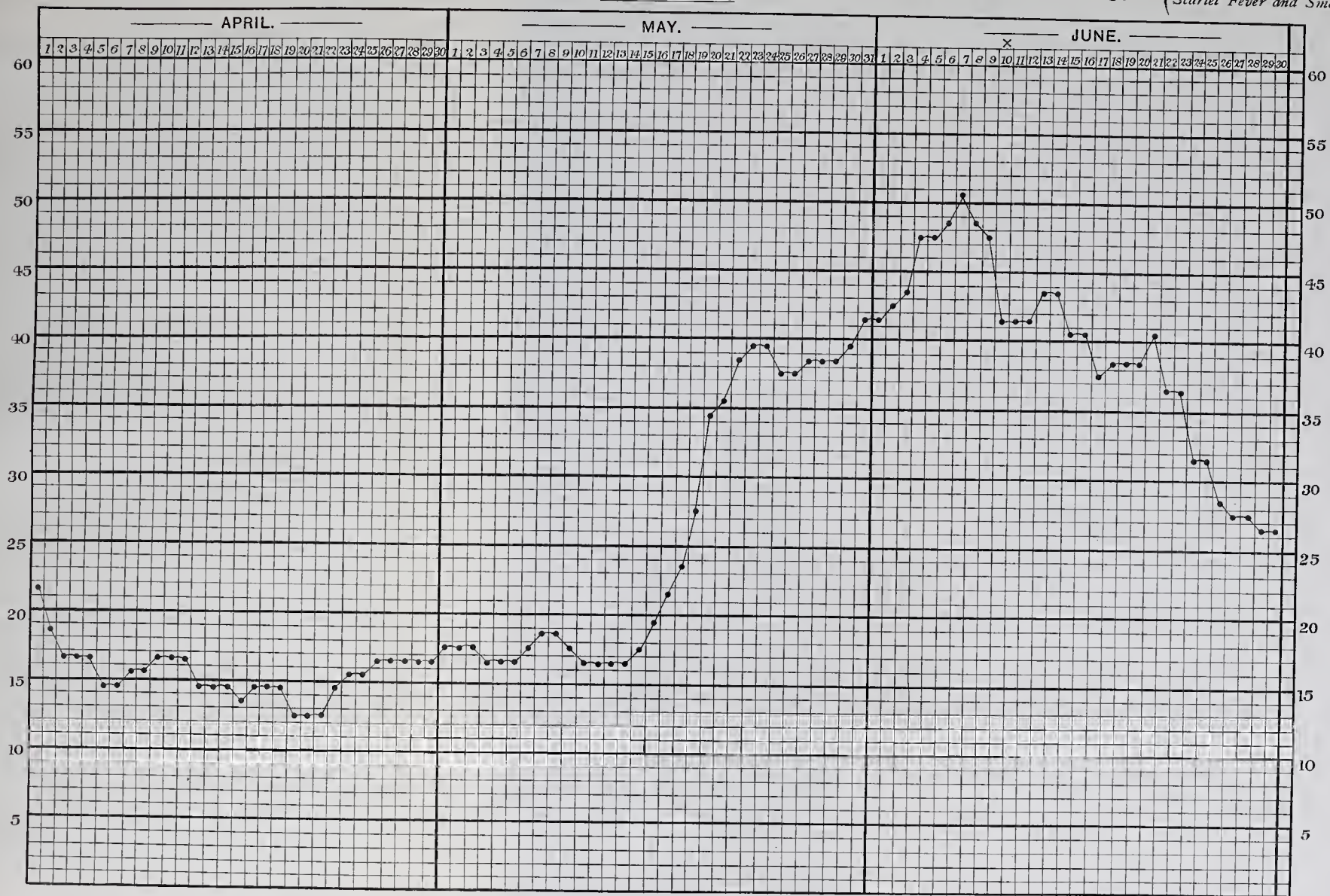






# DERBY BOROUGH HOSPITAL—1895—DAILY RECORD OF PATIENTS.

(Scarlet Fever and Small Pox.)



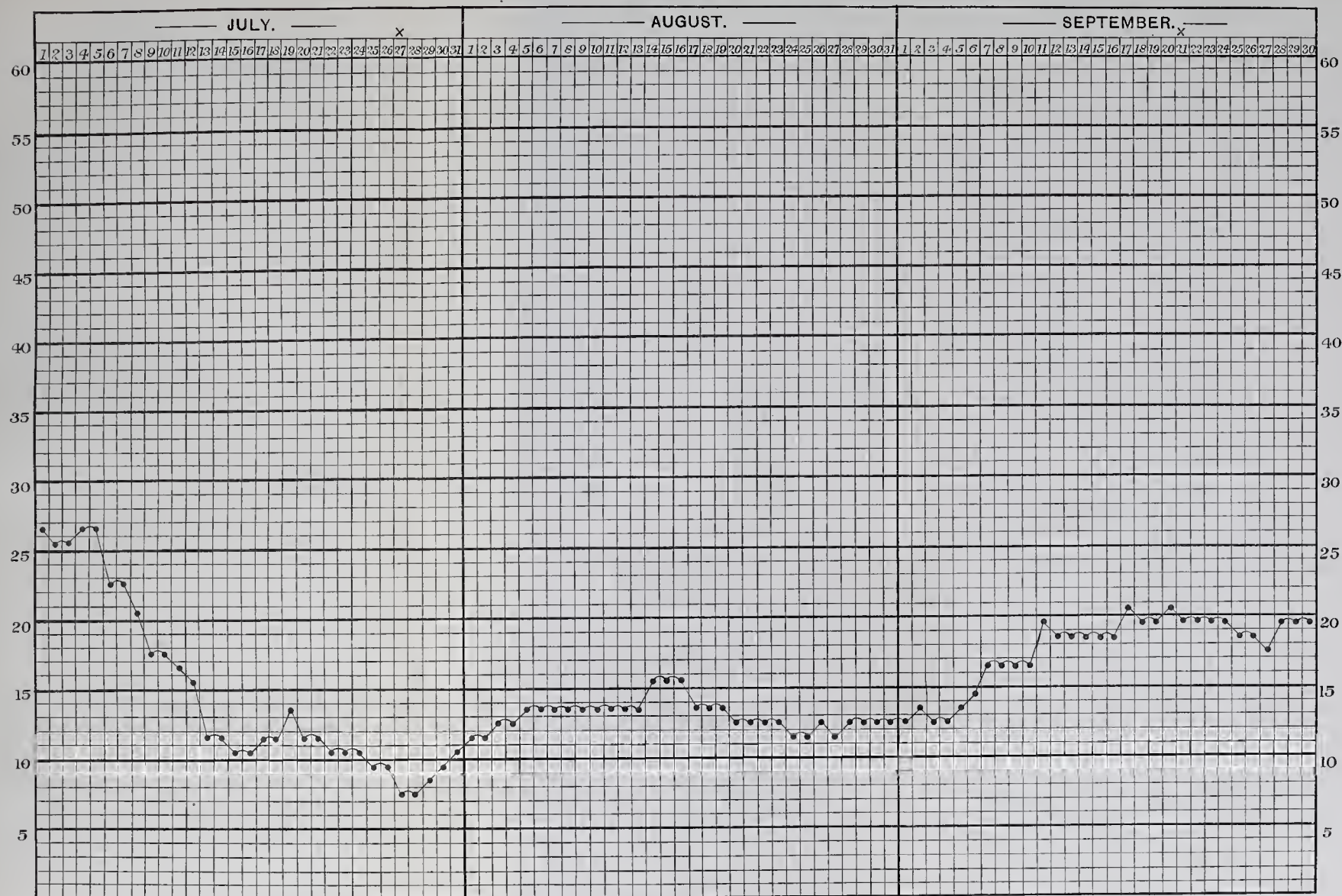
x Last case of Scarlet Fever discharged 10th June, 1895, leaving Small Pox only.







# DERBY BOROUGH HOSPITAL. 1895 DAILY RECORD OF PATIENTS. (Small Pox and Scarlet Fever.)



\* Scarlet Fever cases again admitted 27th July, 1895.

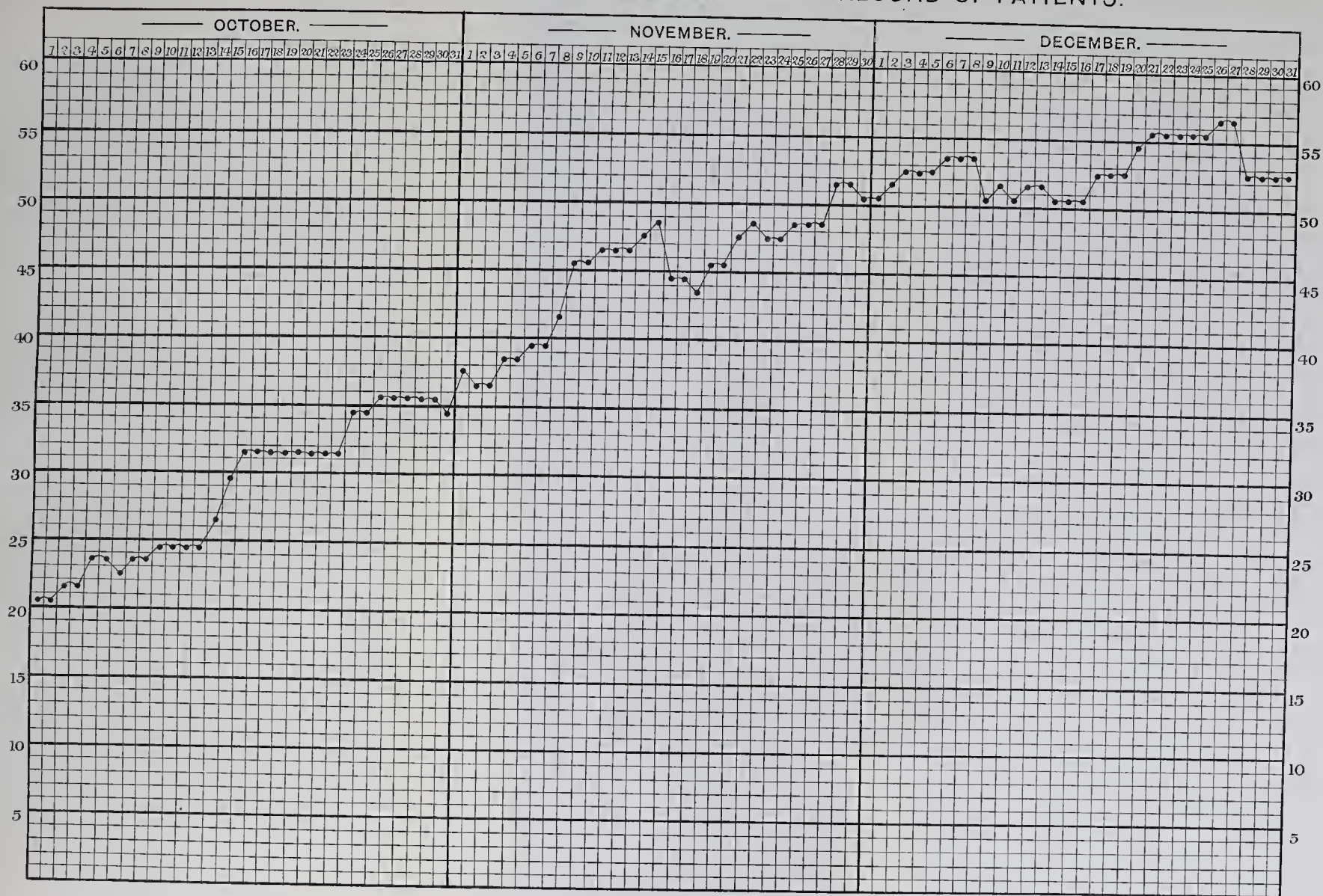
\* Last case of Small Pox discharged 21st September, 1895.



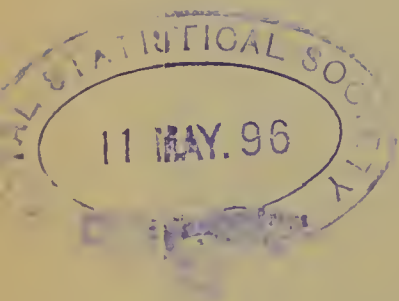




# DERBY BOROUGH HOSPITAL. 1895 DAILY RECORD OF PATIENTS.









and not from January to December, is that the former constitutes the financial year for the Corporation.

The Derby Board of Guardians were responsible for an account of £136 19s. 0d. for the treatment and maintenance of 22 patients at the Hospital, of whom one was suffering from Scarlet Fever and 21 from Small Pox.

This expense will be sure to increase during every epidemic in the future, so long as vaccination and revaccination are neglected.

The annexed charts—one for each Quarter—give the daily number of patients in the Hospital throughout the year. It will be seen from them, that the largest number of patients was 58, and the smallest number was 8.

#### SANITARY LEGISLATION.

Sanitary Authorities are to be congratulated that legislative action in 1895 resulted only in one Act as affecting public health being added to the Statute Book, viz., "The Factory and Workshops Act, 1895."

This Act was passed to strengthen the existing law, as regards factories and workshops. It defines overcrowding to mean the occupation of any room in a factory or workshop which has less space for each person than 250 cubic feet, or during a period of overtime less than 400 cubic feet. It provides that "if any occupier of a factory or workshop or laundry, or of any place from which any work is given out, or any contractor employed by any such occupier, causes or allows wearing apparel to be made, cleaned, or repaired in any dwelling-house or building occupied therewithin, whilst any inmate of the dwelling-house is suffering from Scarlet Fever or Small Pox, then unless he proves that he was not aware of the existence of the illness in the dwelling-house, and could not reasonably have been expected to become aware of it, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *ten pounds*."

Section 29 of the Act is an extension of the present Act for the Notification of Infectious Diseases, and it is most important inasmuch as it affects medical practitioners just in the same way, making it compulsory to certify certain additional diseases produced by poisoning from the materials used in manufacture, under a penalty of forty shillings in default. For each notification a fee of 2/6 is to be paid in the same way as in the other Act. The first part of this section is so important and of such consequence to medical practitioners, that it is only fair that they should be made aware of its existence, by a copy being sent to each one.



The Section reads as follows :—

“(1.) Every medical practitioner attending or called in to visit a patient whom he believes to be suffering from lead, phosphorous, or arsenical poisoning, or anthrax, contracted in any factory or workshop, shall (unless the notice required by this Section has been previously sent) send to the Chief Inspector of Factories at the Home Office, London, a notice stating the name and full postal address of the patient and the disease from which in the opinion of the medical practitioner the patient is suffering, and shall be entitled in respect of every notice sent in pursuance of this Section to a fee of two shillings and sixpence, to be paid as part of the expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in the execution of the principal Act.

“(2.) If any medical practitioner, when required by this Section to send a notice, fails forthwith to send the same, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.”

This Act came into operation on January 1st, 1896.

#### “PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT.”

Part III. of this Act is to be again shortly brought before the Council for discussion, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of Public Health, that it will be adopted.

Its adoption will injure no one, while on the other hand it contains clauses which are of the utmost importance for the prevention of nuisances and maintenance of health; results which are, for the want of them, now unattainable.

#### “DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER, 1885.”

It is a pity that some regulations are not adopted under the above Order. Your Medical Officer strongly advises that a further attempt be made to get the Local Government Board to sanction some regulations drawn up by the Committee in 1889.

#### “HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.”

In the 1894 Report three houses, viz., 17, Walker Lane, and Nos. 1 and 2 in court 5, Walker Lane, were condemned, and a promise was given by the owner to close them. This promise was redeemed early in 1895.

In addition to these, 35 houses were condemned in 1895 as unfit for habitation, of which three were demolished, fifteen were closed, six were converted into three houses giving through ventilation. One,



consisting of a single room, was absorbed into a house adjoining. Seven were made fit for habitation, and two are promised to be demolished. All these results were obtained without resort to any legal action.

The following is the list of houses condemned as unfit for habitation, and the result of such condemnation :—



*List of Houses condemned as unfit for habitation and result of such condemnation.*

Date of Preliminary Notices.	Situation of Houses Condemned.	Result of Notice.
Nov. 23, 1894	Walker Lane, No. 17, and in Court 5, Nos. 1 and 2	Closed.
March 26, 1895	Bridge Street, No. 57, one room used as separate dwelling	Absorbed into other part of house.
May 1, "	Willow Row, Nos. 10 and 11	Promised to be demolished.
June 19, "	Bold Lane, Court 7, House 2	Closed.
" 19, "	Ditto, Court 1, House 1	Demolished.
" 20, "	Walker Lane, Court 4, Houses 1 and 2	One demolished, one closed.
" 20, "	Ditto 15 and 16	Converted into one through house.
" 20, "	Ditto 18 and 19	Closed.
" 20, "	Ditto Court 6, Houses 2 and 3	Ditto.
July 12, "	Bridge Gate, Court 2, House 5	Ditto.
" 12, "	Ditto " " 6	Ditto.
" 12, "	Ditto " " 7	Ditto.
" 12, "	Ditto Court 12, " 10	Converted into one house.
" 12, "	Ditto " " 21	Ditto.
" 12, "	Ditto " " 11	Ditto
" 12, "	Ditto " " 12	ditto.
Aug. 1, "	Walker Lane, No. 9...	Closed.



*List of Houses condemned as unfit for habitation and result of such condemnation.—continued.*

Date of Preliminary Notices.	Situation of Houses Condemned.	Result of Notice.
Aug. 1, 1895	Walker Lane, Court 2, House 3 ...	Closed.
" 1, "	Ditto Court 2, House 1 ...	Ditto.
" 1, "	Ditto No. 10 ...	Ditto.
Oct. 1, "	Carrington Street, Court 3, Houses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	Made fit for habitation.
" 7, "	Exeter Street, Back of No. 12, unnumbered House ...	Closed.
" 31, "	Wright Street, Court 2, unnumbered House ...	Demolished.
Nov. 11, "	Mansfield Road, Court 1, " ...	Closed.
" 11, "	Ditto " 1 " "	Ditto.
" 11, "	Ditto " 1 " "	Ditto.



Altogether 145 houses have been dealt with under the Act since 1892, but this number does not really represent the whole of the houses which have come under the influence of the Act. The preliminary notices to close certain houses as unfit for habitation, have in many instances necessitated the closing and demolition of others in the vicinity, and in one instance a whole area has been cleared for purposes of reconstruction and improvement of property where only a portion of the houses was the subject of notice to close.

#### WELL WATER.

In 1895, twenty-two houses had town-water laid on to them, which had previously been supplied from wells situated on the premises. This reduced the number of houses supplied from wells to 140.

Your Medical Officer tested seven samples of well water, of which five were pronounced bad, and two fair.

As regards the quality of the town-water, the following analysis of a sample of it forwarded to the Public Analyst, Mr. Otto Hehner, in July, was received.

The Laboratory,  
11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,  
July 13th, 1895.

Report on a sample of water, received on June 29th, from Inspector W. Wilkinson, Ford Street, Derby.

Sample marked Town Water, 739, June 28th, 1895.

100,000 parts of the sample were found to contain:—

Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2.25
Sulphuric Acid	...	...	...	...	5.92
Nitric Acid...	...	...	...	...	0.68
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	...	none
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0007
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0078
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	35.04
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	1.84

The water was clear; seen through a layer two feet in thickness it showed a faint yellowish colour. The analysis is perfectly favourable, as far as chemical means are capable of deciding; the supply is quite free from sewage, and is in every respect of excellent quality.

OTTO HEHNER,

PUBLIC ANALYST.



## THE MORTUARY AND POST-MORTEM ROOMS.

John Dexter, the Coroner's Officer, reports that eleven bodies were placed in the Mortuary, and that seven post-mortems were made, and that the rooms were clean and in good repair.

## "FOOD AND DRUGS ACT."

Seventy-two articles were submitted for analysis to the Borough Analyst. Of the 72 articles, 20 were those of spirits, and of these 13 were adulterated. The only other article adulterated was olive oil. All the articles of milk, butter, ground ginger, and malt vinegar were certified to be pure.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The fourteen additional slaughter-houses which the Corporation have built were ready for letting towards the end of the year, and two of them were registered in December for slaughtering animals. One of the old slaughter-houses in the Borough has ceased to exist. There are now altogether 63 on the Register, of which 11 belong to the Corporation.

## RAINFALL.

Your Medical Officer has to thank Messrs. John Davis and Son for supplying the following statistics of rainfall during the year. The total amount of rainfall was 24.34 inches, and was the largest for the last four years, but was 1.51 inches less than the average for the ten years ending 1891.

*Statistics of Rainfall taken at Derby.*

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	Average for 21 years.	No. of Raining days for 1895.
January ...	3.99	1.83	1.45	1.33	1.90	24
February...	.17	2.63	2.74	1.14	1.38	6
March ...	1.39	1.03	.38	.84	1.93	18
April ...	2.13	1.49	.74	.62	1.88	13
May ...	.60	1.63	2.19	2.48	1.85	9
June ...	1.17	2.25	.88	3.46	2.74	10
July ...	3.50	2.43	3.82	2.34	2.62	16
August ...	2.49	1.84	1.73	2.82	2.86	17
September	.50	.47	1.56	3.22	2.44	7
October ...	2.43	2.14	1.83	2.54	2.56	18
November	3.41	1.96	1.43	1.62	1.82	20
December	2.56	2.23	2.38	1.49	1.87	17
Total ...	24.34	21.93	21.13	23.90	25.85	175



Mr. Wilkinson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as usual upon the various matters which come under his immediate supervision, and gives several Tables showing the kind and amount of work carried out in his department. In addition to his duties in this respect, he has so many others to perform, such as farming, superintending the stables and horses, duties connected with the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act," the selling of manure, &c., &c., which have no connection with *sanitation proper*, that it is perfectly impossible for him to give that attention, which it is necessary for a Chief Sanitary Inspector to bestow on Sanitary work in a large and important Borough like Derby. How he gets through the variety of work, and the labour it entails in anything like an efficient manner, is a mystery to your Medical Officer, and likewise, at times, even to himself. It has been previously pointed out in your Medical Officer's Reports, that there is sufficient sanitary work to be done, if such work is to be efficiently performed, without saddling the Chief Inspector with other duties, and it is quite time some relief were given him. The late Dr. Spear, Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, in his report to your Committee in 1886, spoke to the same effect.

#### CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.

It will be seen from one of the Inspector's Tables that in 1895 there were 147 privies converted into w.c.'s, which, as far as it goes, was very satisfactory; but there are some thousands remaining, which are a standing nuisance and disgrace, and which ought to be dealt with in a similar manner. These can only be dealt with by degrees, unless some portion of the expense of conversion be borne by the Corporation, as it has been in some other large towns.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

With regard to Common Lodging Houses, Mr. Wilkinson very rightly observes, that they and their appliances are kept in as good a condition as their old and faulty construction will admit of. These old and faulty houses are having your Medical Officer's serious consideration, and some of the worst will, in his opinion, have to be shortly condemned as unfit for habitation under the "Housing of the Working Classes Act." In many of these Common Lodging Houses the Bye-laws are also being daily contravened, especially in regard to the due separation of the sexes. It has been observed that in some of the large rooms, double beds for married couples varying in number from perhaps two to seven or eight, are occupied for sleeping purposes,



without the semblance of a partition between any of them even to screen the couples from observation, much less from sound. This is a state of things which ought to be remedied if only as a matter of delicacy, decency and morality. How is it to be expected that poor people, who are obliged to submit to such degradation, can become so civilised, as to escape frequent appearances before the Magistrates, for acts which to them seem only the natural order of things.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

It is a complex problem to know how to deal with Houses let in Lodgings, but it is hoped that attention will be given to this question, as many of such houses are no better than Common Lodging Houses, and should be treated as such. Some test cases will have to be taken before the Magistrates, so that the Sanitary Authority may know how it stands with regard to them.

#### SEWERS, STREET FLUSHING, &c.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied his usual summary of work as regards Sewers, &c. The amount of water used for flushing purposes differed a good deal from that used in the previous year ; for instance, the amount used for sewer flushing was 2,996,900 gallons less in 1895 than in 1894, while, on the other hand, for Court flushing and cleansing it was 663,864 gallons more.

W M . I L I F F E ,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

April 17th, 1896.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1895.

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### FORD STREET STABLES.

*Account of Horses at 31st December, 1895.*

Inspector's Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	} 59
Surveyor's ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Fire Brigade and Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Bought during the year 5.      Disposed of 6.								

### REGISTERED SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

*Year ending 31st December, 1895.*

Places in use at the commencement of the year	-	-	-	-	62
Places in use at the close of the year	-	-	-	-	63
New Licenses granted (for Corporation premises)	-	-	-	-	2
License lapsed (from private premises)	-	-	-	-	1
Visits of Inspection during the year	-	-	-	-	3,908
One prosecution and fine for breach of Bye-Laws (see Magisterial proceedings.)					

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

*Year ending 31st December, 1895.*

Refuse sold and delivered :—

From Chester Depôt, 499 boat loads, and 1,826 tons 12 cwts.

Delivered direct to farmers, as collected from privies and pits, 3,308 cart loads.

Owing to the large increase in the quantity of refuse to be dealt with at the Little Chester Depôt, immediate steps ought to be taken to considerably extend the Destructors, as the stuff is not being satisfactorily burned, and in consequence there is an increasing quantity to cart away, entailing more expense for carting, and (what may some day be of greater moment still), more room for tipping and ultimate disposal. This extension of plant and appliances is imperative.



## PRIVY AND ASH-PIT CLEANSING.

*Year ending 31st December, 1895.*

Night-work.—Privies cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	8,451
„ Ash-pits cleansed (ashes only)	-	-	-	-	-	4,938
„ Privy Cesspools cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	1,354
Day - work.—Dry Ash-pits cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	708

Total	-	-	-	-	-	15,451
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Night-work.—Loads of Soil (excreta only)	-	-	-	-	-	7,034
„ „ Ashes and Excreta	-	-	-	-	-	4,333
„ „ Ashes only	-	-	-	-	-	5,465
Day - work.—Loads of Ashes	.	-	-	-	-	15,306

Total	-	-	-	-	-	32,138
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## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

*Samples submitted to Analyst, with results, Year ending  
31st December, 1895.*

Samples.	Article.				Genuine.	Adulterated.
6	Brandy	...	...	...	4	2
13	Butter	...	...	...	13	...
9	Gin	...	...	...	6	3
6	Ground Ginger	..	...		6	...
6	Malt Vinegar...	...	...		6	...
10	Milk	...	..	...	10	...
4	Olive Oil	...	...	...	3	1
5	Rum	...	...	...	2	3
13	Whiskey	...	...	...	8	5
72					58	14



## CANAL BOATS' ACTS.

Number of visits paid to the Canal, 92.

Boats inspected, 39.

Infringement of Acts or Regulations :—One instance of absence of certificate ; one infringement *re* separation of sexes.

One case of Typhoid Fever reported. The patient was immediately removed for isolation and treatment to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and the boat-cabin thoroughly disinfected. There were no conditions prevailing on board the boat to account in any way for the occurrence of the disease.

The two contraventions named above were both remedied by verbal notices.

Number of boats on the Derby Register at end of 1895—53.

Registered during the year, none.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

The amount of labour entailed in carrying out these Acts and Special Government Orders has been very great.

During the year about 90 Orders have come into my hands for study and administration, some to be put in force at once, and others to be in readiness for application immediately on the outbreak of disease. Much of the time of myself and an Assistant Inspector is constantly occupied in this direction, so that in computing the amount of Sanitary work done, these ever-increasing special duties and their consequent records and office work must not be lost sight of.

One outbreak of Swine Fever occurred within the Borough in the month of June, on premises in Cobden Street, where there were 31 pigs of various ages and values. The Board of Agriculture took direction of the case and paid compensation. One diseased animal died after the outbreak was reported, and one was killed by the owner. Twenty-nine animals were slaughtered by order of the Board, but only three of them were healthy and fit for human food. The diseased carcasses of the remaining twenty-eight were carted to the refuse Destructor and burned.



## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Constant visits of inspection were made, and the houses and appliances kept in as good condition as their old and faulty construction would admit of.

No alteration has been made in the number of the houses, but two have changed hands during the year, one of these being thoroughly overhauled and put in good repair before transference to the new occupant. As remarked on previous occasions, many of the buildings used as Common Lodging Houses are of a bad type, and most unsuitable for such a purpose, but until better places can be found it will be all the more necessary to keep a tight hand upon the old ones, and as opportunity offers, secure their closure or abolition. There is much need for good Model Lodging Houses erected for the purpose.

## WATER EXAMINATION.

Seven samples of water were examined by the Medical Officer of Health. Result: five declared bad, and two of fair quality.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

### *Condemned and destroyed.*

1,716 lbs. of Beef.	112 lbs. of Skate.
119 lbs. of Mutton.	291 lbs. of Herrings.
196 lbs. of Veal.	9 Rabbits.
448 lbs. of Codfish.	26 Geese.



# NUISANCES

## NOTICES SERVED.

To Cleanse and Repair Privies	...	...	...	...	...	62
" " " Drains	...	...	...	...	...	304
" " Soft Water Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	26
" " Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	53
" " " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	13
" " " Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " Passages or Yards	...	...	...	...	...	6
" " " Cellars	...	...	...	...	...	8
" Disconnect Sink Drains	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Lay in new Drains and replace Brick Drains	...	...	...	...	...	45
" Trap Drain Inlets	...	...	...	...	...	151
" Relay Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	...	64
" Erect Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Lay on Town Water	...	...	...	...	...	7
" " " to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Provide extra W.C. Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	8
" Convert Privies to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	79
" Remove Urinals...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Accumulations of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " Animals, Fowls, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	38
" " Ash-pits	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " Manure Pits	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " Soil Pipes from Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Drains from ditto	...	...	...	...	...	7
" Fill in disused Wells	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Ventilate W.C.'s, Drains, and Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Rooms of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Lay in Damp Courses and repair Damp Houses	...	...	...	...	...	23
" Repair Defective Spouting	...	...	...	...	...	142
" " " Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	59
" " " House Floors, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " " Paving of Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	38
" " " W.C. and Urinal Fittings	...	...	...	...	...	58
" " " Ashes and Manure Pits	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	9
" " Dangerous Cellar Coverings	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " " Covers of Wells	...	...	...	...	...	0
" Abate Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	8
" Prevent overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total						1269



## DEALTH WITH.

## NUISANCES ABATED.

Privies Cleansed and Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	232
Drains       "       "	...	...	...	...	...	837
Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	119
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	123
"   Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
"   Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
"   Passages or Yards	...	...	...	...	...	19
"   Cellars	...	...	...	...	...	57
Sink Drains Disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	26
New Drains laid in and Brick Drains replaced	...	...	...	...	...	513
Drain inlets trapped	...	...	...	...	...	1070
Defective Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	352
Urinals Erected	...	...	...	...	...	5
Town Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	22
"       "       to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	24
Extra W.C. Accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	13
Privies converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	147
Urinals removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of Manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	29
Animals, Fowls, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	33
Ash-pits	...	...	...	...	...	35
Manure Pits	...	...	...	...	...	19
Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	...	20
Soil Pipes from Houses	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains from Houses	...	...	...	...	...	58
Disused Wells Filled in	...	...	...	...	...	32
W.C.'s, Drains, and Soil Pipes ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	72
Rooms of Houses Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp Courses laid in and damp Houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	37
Defective Spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	...	436
"   Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	184
"   Floors	...	...	...	...	...	50
"   Paving of Yards and Passages repaired	...	...	...	...	...	284
"   W.C., and Urinal Fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	235
"   Ashes and Manure Pits repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
"   Water Supply repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dangerous Cellar Coverings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
"   Covers of Wells repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	9
Overcrowding prevented	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5163

NOTE.—Instances occur in the above Table where many more Nuisances are abated than are covered by the Notices served during the year. These are accounted for by the fact that one Notice almost invariably covers several Nuisances, and that Notices served last year did not receive attention until the year under review.



## MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Cases.	Complaint.	Results.	Total cost. £ s. d.
1	Selling Adulterated Milk	Fined 5/- and costs	1 17 0
2	" " Brandy	" 5/- "	1 3 0
3	" " Brandy	" 5/- "	1 3 0
4	" " Gin	" 5/- "	1 3 0
5	" " Gin	" 5/- "	1 3 0
6	" " Gin	" 10/- "	1 8 0
7	" " Rum	" 10/- "	1 8 0
8	" " Whiskey	" 5/- "	1 3 0
9	" " Whiskey	" 5/- "	1 3 0
10	" " Whiskey	" 5/- "	1 3 0
11	" " Olive Oil	" 5/- "	1 5 0
12	In possession of unsound Meat ... ..	" £5 "	5 9 6
13	Boiling Offal ... ..	" £5 "	6 8 6
14	Nuisance from Dilapidated Privies ... ..	Ordered to abate and pay costs... ..	...
15	Nuisance from Dilapidated Privy ... ..	Ordered to abate and pay costs... ..	...

W. WILKINSON,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.



## BOROUGH ENGINEER'S REPORT.

## SEWERS CLEANED OUT DURING 1895.

Loads.			Loads.		
Castle Street	...	1	Nottingham Road, Aque-		
Corn Market	...	10	duct	...	167
East Street	...	2	Park Street	...	2
Graham Street	...	2	Yates Street	...	3
Lower Dale Road	...	1	York Street	...	2
Malthouse Row	...	2			
Nottingham Road	...	112	Total	...	<u>304</u>

## MANHOLES CLEANED OUT DURING 1895.

Loads.			Loads.		
Colombo Street	...	1	Over Borough	...	19
Kedleston Road	...	2	Radbourne Street	...	2
Litchurch District	...	5	Slack Lane	...	3
London Road	...	3			
Leonard Street	...	1	Total	...	<u>38</u>
Nottingham Road	...	2			

## SEWERS NEW LAID DURING 1895.

Mackworth Road ...	...	12"	St. Chad's Road (extension)	12"
Brook Street (continuation			New Street off Robert St.	12"
to Mackworth Road)	...	12"	Bridge Street ...	12"
Shaw Street ...	...	12"	Nottingham Road ...	9"

## SEWERS RE-LAID.

Hill Street	...	12"	Vulcan Street	...	15"
Bourne Street	...	12"			



### MANHOLES CONSTRUCTED.

Mackworth Road	...	...	3	Nottingham Road	...	...	2
Markeaton Street	...	...	1	Vulcan Street	...	...	4
Watson Street	...	...	1	New Street off Robert Street			2
Brook Street	...	...	1				

### WATER USED DURING 1895.

							Gallons.
Sewer Flushing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,103,850
Court Flushing and Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,645,014
Street Watering	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,534,190
Steam Roller	...	...	...	...	...	...	542,870
Cabstands, Bridges, Wood Paving, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,800
Total							<u>17,908,724</u>

### FLUSHING.

- Disinfecting Powder used during 1895 ... 6 Tons.  
 Disinfecting Fluid used during 1895 ... 960 Gallons.

R. J. HARRISON,

BOROUGH ENGINEER.



# APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

*Population, Inhabited Houses, Births, Deaths, and Marriages in 1895.*

(GROSS NUMBERS.)

Estimated Population to middle of 1895	...	...	...	100,272
Inhabited Houses (Census 1891)	...	...	...	19,199
Births	...	...	...	2,909
Deaths	...	...	...	1,689
Marriages	...	...	...	849
Population at Census, 1891	...	...	...	94,146
Area in Acres, ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,445
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4.9

TABLE II.

*Annual Birth Rate, Rate of Mortality, Death Rates among Children, and Deaths in Public Institutions in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the averages for the Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.*

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population ... }	30.5	31.6	32.0	29.2	29.01	33.8
Annual Rate of Mortality ...	18.9	18.3	18.2	15.0	16.9	18.6
Deaths of Children under one year of age, percentage of total Deaths ... }	22.4	29.5	27.3	23.5	27.1	26.1
Percentage of Deaths of Children under one year of age to Registered Births ... }	13.9	17.1	15.5	12.1	15.7	14.3
Deaths of Children under five years of age, percentage of total Deaths ... }	34.2	42.5	40.6	36.9	38.6	40.4
*Total number of Deaths in Public Institutions ... }	234	216	237	189	216	...

\* Includes Deaths in Workhouse, Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, Borough Infectious Hospital, and Borough Asylum.



T A B L E I I I .

*The number of Births and Deaths in each Quarter of the Years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895,  
and the average of the same for the Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.*

BIRTHS.							DEATHS.						
QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.	QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.
March .....	738	682	795	737	795	769	March.....	409	527	433	410	478	438
June.....	799	754	825	737	720	747	June .....	578	460	421	318	392	378
Sept. ....	704	810	739	702	730	706	Sept. ....	356	409	442	335	422	365
Dec.....	644	792	764	714	674	728	Dec.....	449	368	476	427	406	429



T A B L E I V .

*The Annual Rate of Births and Deaths to 1,000 of the population in each Quarter of the Years  
1891, 1892 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the Annual average rate of the same  
for the Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.*

BIRTHS.							DEATHS.						
QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.	QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.
March.....	31.2	28.4	32.6	29.8	31.6	35.2	March.....	17.3	22.0	17.79	16.6	19.06	20.0
June.....	32.8	31.3	33.9	29.8	28.7	34.0	June.....	24.4	19.1	17.3	12.8	15.6	17.2
Sept.....	29.6	33.7	30.3	28.4	28.7	32.0	Sept.....	15.0	17.0	18.1	13.5	16.8	16.4
Dec.....	27.2	33.0	31.3	28.8	26.8	33.2	Dec.....	18.9	15.3	19.5	17.2	16.1	19.6



T A B L E V .

*Showing the Mortality of certain classes of Diseases, Total Deaths, Proportion of Deaths to Population, and to 1,000 deaths in 1891, 1892 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the average for the 10 years, 1881 to 1890.*

	Total Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of population.						Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths.					Average for 10 years.	
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Average for 10 years.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.		1895.
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ... }	126	174	190	151	178	175	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	70.3	98.5	107.2	101.3	104.8	108.0
2. Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis) }	370	295	289	254	256	284	3.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.3	206.4	167.1	163.0	170.4	150.7	174.3
3. Tubercular Diseases ... }	165	170	168	130	144	194	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.2	92.0	96.3	94.8	87.2	84.0	119.5
4. Wasting Diseases of Children ... }	151	186	170	126	175	167	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	84.2	105.3	95.9	84.5	103.0	102.9
5. Convulsive Diseases of Children ... }	103	148	140	92	112	131	1.0	1.5	1.4	.93	1.1	1.5	57.4	83.8	79.0	61.7	65.9	80.8

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, Diarrhœa.

3. Includes Phthisis, Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica.

4. Includes Atrophy, Debility, Premature Birth.

5. Includes Convulsions, Teething.



TABLE VI.

*The number of Deaths and Proportions to 1,000 Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 and the averages of the same for the 10 years, 1881 to 1890.*

	Number of Deaths.					Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths.					Average for 10 years.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
Small Pox...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	3.9	...	4.7	.5
Measles ...	24	20	15	59	6	13.4	11.3	8.4	39.5	3.5	22.3
Scarlet Fever ...	9	7	14	15	8	5.0	3.9	7.9	10.06	4.7	12.8
Whooping Cough	38	59	44	15	22	21.2	33.4	24.3	10.06	12.9	23.4
Diphtheria ...	17	20	6	5	6	9.6	11.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8
*Fever ...	12	8	21	26	18	6.7	4.5	11.8	17.4	10.6	13.9
Diarrhoea ...	26	60	83	31	110	14.5	33.9	46.8	20.8	64.7	27.8

\* Includes Typhus, Typhoid, and Continued Fever.



TABLE VII.

*\* Relative positions of the 33 large Towns of England in 1895 as regards their death-rates.*

TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.
Croyden ...	14.4	Norwich ...	19.3	Hull ...	20.8
<b>Derby</b> ...	<b>16.7</b>	Halifax ...		Sunderland ...	21.8
Huddersfield ...	16.9	Birkenhead ...	19.5	Oldham ...	22.0
Leicester ...	17.2	Gateshead ...	19.6	Burnley ...	23.4
Portsmouth ...	17.8	London ...	19.8	Preston ...	23.9
West Ham ...	17.9	Bradford ...	19.9	Bolton ...	24.0
Bristol ...	18.1	Plymouth ...	20.1	Blackburn ...	24.3
Cardiff ...	18.2	Birmingham ...	20.3	Wolverhampton ...	24.4
Swansea ...	18.3	Leeds ...	20.5	Manchester ...	25.2
Brighton ...	18.9	Sheffield ...		Salford ...	25.6
Nottingham ...	19.0	Newcastle-on-Ty ...		Liverpool ...	28.8

*\* The Relative positions of the 33 large Towns of England as regards their Infant Mortality in 1895.*

TOWNS.	Deaths to 1000 births.	TOWNS.	Deaths to 1000 births.	TOWNS.	Deaths to 1000 births.
Croyden ...	134	Cardiff ...	179	Leicester ...	203
Bristol ...	143	Birmingham ...	183	Bradford ...	
Huddersfield ...	158	Gateshead ...	186	Manchester ...	
Halifax ...		Newcastle-on-Ty ...		Hull ...	205
<b>Derby</b> ...	<b>161</b>	Sunderland ...	189	Liverpool ...	210
Brighton ...	164	Norwich ...	190	Bolton ...	212
London ...	166	Nottingham ...		Wolverhampton ...	218
West Ham ...	168	Oldham ...		Salford ...	231
Birkenhead ...	174	Leeds ...	191	Blackburn ...	236
Portsmouth ...	175	Sheffield ...	197	Burnley ...	242
Swansea ...	178			Preston ...	248
Plymouth ...					

*\* The Relative positions of the 33 large Towns of England as regards their Zymotic mortality in 1895.*

TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.
Huddersfield ...	1.2	Bradford ...	2.5	Hull ...	3.6
Croyden ...	1.3	Newcastle-on-Ty. ...		Sunderland ...	3.5
Bristol ...		Gateshead ...	2.6	Manchester ...	3.7
Halifax ...		London ...		Preston ...	3.8
Swansea ...	1.7	Leeds ...	2.7	Burnley ..	3.9
Brighton ...	1.8	Birmingham ...		Liverpool ...	4.0
Plymouth ...	1.9	Norwich ...		Wolverhampton ...	4.2
<b>Derby</b> ...	<b>2.0</b>	Oldham ...	2.8	Bolton ...	4.5
Portsmouth ...	2.1	Leicester ...	3.0	Salford ...	5.0
Nottingham ...	2.2	West Ham ...	3.2	Blackburn ...	5.6
Birkenhead ...	2.4	Sheffield ...			
Cardiff ...					

\* These positions are tabulated from the returns for 1895 by the Registrar General, and hold good for the sake of comparison. The figures in your Medical Officer's general report do not quite coincide with the Registrar General's because your Medical Officer takes all the deaths that actually occur from January 1st to December 31st inclusive, whereas the Registrar General includes those that are registered during the year.



QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL  
ANALYSES OF DEATHS.



# A N A L Y S I S

DURING THE QUARTER

(1)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20						Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated ... ..																		
{ Unvaccinated ... ..	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	4
{ No Statement ... ..																		
Measles... ..	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	10	2	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ... ..	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Remittent Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Zymotic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Rheumatism ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gout ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ... ..	15	1	...	...	3	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Phthisis ... ..	26	...	...	3	11	10	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	26
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ... ..	5	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	25	20	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	25
Premature Birth ... ..	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ... ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Old Age ... ..	46	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	30	46
Apoplexy ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	31	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	19	31
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ... ..	32	4	1	4	2	9	11	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	13	18	32
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	249	69	31	15	26	34	52	22	17	6	3	2	1	5	3	117	132	249

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	377	387	764
Illegitimate ... ..	12	19	31
			795



# OF DEATHS,

ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1895.

(1)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residents.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.							
Diseases of Circulatory System	51	...	...	4	5	24	15	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	26	25	51
Croup ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bronchitis ... ..	68	14	6	1	1	11	33	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	36	68
Pneumonia ... ..	22	...	9	3	3	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
Pleurisy ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	11	3	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	11
Dentition ... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Quinsy, Sore Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Peritonitis ... ..	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4
Diseases of Liver ... ..	9	...	...	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System	13	4	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System ...	9	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents of Childbirth ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
(ACCIDENT.)																		
Fracture and Contusion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald ... ..	8	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	3	5	8
Poison ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drowning ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation ... ..	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Otherwise ... ..	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
(HOMICIDE.)																		
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																		
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(EXECUTION.)																		
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES ... ..	7	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
TOTAL ... ..	478	100	60	33	48	88	119	30	20	17	9	5	1	5	8	237	241	478

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1894 ... 410.

Death Rate = 19.06 per 1,000.



# ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(2)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Infirmary			Child- ren's Hos- pital.		Sexes.				
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Residents.	Strangers.	Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20														
Small Pox { Vaccinated ... ..																		
Small Pox { Unvaccinated ... ..	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	4
Small Pox { No Statement ... ..																		
Measles... ..																		
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2			2												1	1	2
Typhus ... ..																		
Relapsing Fever ... ..																		
Influenza ... ..	16	3	2	...	2	4	5	...	...	...	...				1	10	6	16
Whooping-cough ... ..	6	1	5													2	4	6
Diphtheria ... ..	2	...	1	1	...					1						2	...	2
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ... ..																		
Enteric Fever ... ..	2				2					1						1	1	2
Simple Cholera ... ..																		
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ... ..	7	5				1	1		1							5	2	7
Remittent Fever ... ..																		
Hydrophobia ... ..																		
Glanders ... ..																		
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..																		
Venereal Affections ... ..	2	2							1							2		2
Erysipelas ... ..	1				1										1	1		1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ... ..																		
Puerperal Fever ... ..																		
Other Zymotic Diseases ... ..																		
Thrush ... ..																		
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ... ..																		
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..																		
Alcoholism ... ..	1					1											1	1
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart ... ..																		
Rheumatism ... ..	2						2									2		2
Gout ... ..	1						1									1		1
Rickets ... ..																		
Cancer ... ..	14				3	5	6				1					3	11	14
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	5	1	2	2								1				1	4	5
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..																		
Phthisis ... ..	31		1	10	11	8	1		2						2	16	15	31
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ... ..	6	1	2	...	3	...										5	1	6
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	30	25	4				1					1				14	16	30
Premature Birth ... ..	17	17														11	6	17
Atelectasis ... ..																		
Congenital Malformations ... ..	4	4														3	1	4
Old Age ... ..	20						15	5	4						2	8	12	20
Apoplexy ... ..	6					2	4									4	2	6
Epilepsy ... ..	4			1	3										2	2	2	4
Convulsions ... ..	18	15	3													11	7	18
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ... ..	33	3	5	6	4	4	10	1	3						4	20	13	33
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..																		
TOTAL ... ..	234	78	25	23	29	27	46	6	11	2	1	2	...	4	12	128	106	234

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	337	349	686
Illegitimate ... ..	15	19	34
			720



# OF DEATHS,

ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1895.

(2)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Infirmaries.							Child- ren's Hos- pital.	Asylum.	Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Residents.		Strangers.	Residents.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.									
Diseases of Circulatory System	37	...	...	2	7	14	11	3	2	.....	3	...	...	...	...	1	12	25	37	
Croup ... ..	28	2	2	...	3	7	13	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	28	
Bronchitis ... ..	16	5	3	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System ... }	6	2	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
Dentition ... ..	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
Quinsy, Sore Throat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peritonitis ... ..	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
Diseases of Liver ... ..	12	...	...	...	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... }	12	1	2	1	2	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diseases of Urinary System ...	15	...	2	1	4	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	15	
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem .. ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Accidents of Childbirth ...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem ... .. }	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Diseases of Integumentary System ... }	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
VIOLENT DEATHS.																				
(ACCIDENT.)																				
Fracture and Contusion ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burn and Scald ... ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Poison ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suffocation ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Otherwise ... ..	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
(HOMICIDE.)																				
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(SUICIDE.)																				
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut, Stab ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hanging ... ..	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(EXECUTION.)																				
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OTHER CAUSES ... ..	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
TOTAL ... ..	392	90	40	34	62	70	84	12	17	7	9	3	...	4	13	198	194	392		

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1894 ... 318.

Death Rate = 15.6 per 1,000.



# ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(3)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20						Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Unvaccinated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ No Statement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
Typhus... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	I	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	I
Whooping-cough .. .. .	9	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Diphtheria .. .. .	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	5	..	..	I	3	I	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Simple Cholera .. .. .	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
Diarrhoea, Dysentery .. .. .	85	67	11	I	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	45	85
Remittent Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Affections .. .. .	I	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia and Septicæmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrush .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer .. .. .	8	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Tabes Mesenterica .. .. .	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	5	2	2	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Phthisis .. .. .	23	..	..	5	10	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	I	15	8	23
Scrofula, Tuberculosis .. .. .	3	I	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	I	3
Other Constitutional Diseases .. .. .	36	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	36
Premature Birth .. .. .	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Age .. .. .	26	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	I	8	18	26
Apoplexy .. .. .	12	..	..	..	..	6	5	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
Epilepsy .. .. .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	I	I	2
Convulsions .. .. .	21	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	21
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System .. .. .	29	I	3	..	5	8	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	17	29
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	295	147	35	9	25	29	38	12	15	2	I	..	..	..	11	136	159	295

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate .. .. .	341	353	694
Illegitimate .. .. .	13	13	26
			720



OF DEATHS,

ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1895.

(3)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.						Sexes.			
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residents.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.							
Diseases of Circulatory System	32	1	...	3	5	6	15	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	32
Croup ... ..	18	5	5	...	1	2	5	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	18
Bronchitis ... ..	14	2	2	.....	6	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	8	2	.....	.....	...	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Dentition ... ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Quinsy, Sore Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	7	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Peritonitis ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver ... ..	7	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System	15	5	2	...	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System ...	7	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Accidents of Childbirth ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Diseases of Integumentary System	1	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
(ACCIDENT.)																		
Fracture and Contusion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Burn and Scald ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	3
Suffocation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Otherwise ... ..	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
(HOMICIDE.)																		
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																		
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Hanging ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
(EXECUTION.)																		
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES ... ..	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
TOTAL ... ..	422	168	47	18	47	51	75	16	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	11	207	215	422

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1894 ... 335.

Death Rate = 16.8 per 1,000.



# ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(4)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20						Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unvaccinated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Statement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Typhus...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Whooping-cough ..	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Diphtheria ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	7	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Simple Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	13	9	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13
Remittent Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrophobia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Affections ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Zymotic Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrush ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rheumatism ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Gout ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer ..	21	..	..	1	3	9	6	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	6	15	21
Tabes Mesenterica ..	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Tubercular Meningitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Phthisis ..	25	..	..	5	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	11	25
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ..	5	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Other Constitutional Diseases ..	33	28	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	14	33
Premature Birth ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13
Atelectasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Old Age ..	21	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	10	21
Apoplexy ..	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Epilepsy ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
Convulsions ..	30	22	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	30
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ..	33	3	3	6	1	9	10	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	10	33
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	239	84	28	19	20	36	45	7	15	4	3	2	..	2	5	136	103	239

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—

Males.

Females.

Total.

Legitimate ..

318

...

337

...

655

}

674

Illegitimate ..

9

...

10

...

19

}



# OF DEATHS,

ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1895.

(4)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.												Child- ren's Hos- pital.		Sexes.			
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.						Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residents.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.		80 Years and upwards.	Residents.								Strangers.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.														
Diseases of Circulatory System	50	...	...	6	6	17	18	3	.....	2	1	...	...	...	24	26	50	
"roup ... ..	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Bronchitis ... ..	41	5	4	1	2	9	19	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	18	23	41	
Pneumonia ... ..	19	4	6	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	9	19	
Pleurisy ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Dentition ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Quinsy, Sore Throat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteritis ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Peritonitis ... ..	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
Diseases of Liver ... ..	11	...	...	2	1	4	4	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	10	5	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diseases of Urinary System ...	7	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem .. ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Accidents of Childbirth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem ... ..	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	..	3	
Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
(ACCIDENT.)																		
Fracture and Contusion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burn and Scald ... ..	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	1	4	5	
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suffocation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Otherwise ... ..	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	
(HOMICIDE.)																		
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(SUICIDE.)																		
Unshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(EXECUTION.)																		
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OTHER CAUSES	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
TOTAL ... ..	406	101	47	39	39	75	92	13	21	16	6	4	...	2	6	210	196	406

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1894 ... 427.

Death Rate=16.1 per 1,000.



# ANALYSIS

DURING THE YEAR

(5)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20						Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated ... ..																		
{ Unvaccinated ... ..	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	4	8
{ No Statement ... ..																		
Measles... ..	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Scarlet Fever ... ..	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	2	8
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	30	6	5	...	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	13	30
Whooping-cough ... ..	22	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22
Diphtheria ... ..	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	18	...	...	4	11	3	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	12	6	18
Simple Cholera ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ... ..	110	85	13	1	1	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	54	110
Remittent Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections ... ..	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Zymotic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart ... ..	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Rheumatism ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Gout ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ... ..	58	1	...	1	11	25	18	2	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	16	42	58
Fabes Mesenterica ... ..	31	15	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	19	31
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	8	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Phthisis ... ..	105	...	1	23	42	35	4	...	8	1	...	...	...	5	...	64	41	105
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ... ..	19	2	4	4	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	7	19
Other Constitutional Diseases ... ..	124	104	16	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	70	54	124
Premature Birth ... ..	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	21	51
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ... ..	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	3	8
Old Age ... ..	113	...	...	...	...	...	73	40	22	1	...	...	...	5	...	43	70	113
Apoplexy ... ..	34	...	...	...	...	13	19	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	18	34
Epilepsy ... ..	8	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	8
Convulsions ... ..	100	80	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	51	100
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ... ..	127	11	12	16	12	30	43	3	19	...	...	2	...	...	12	69	58	127
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	1017	378	119	66	100	126	181	47	58	14	8	6	1	11	31	517	500	1017

BIRTHS registered during the Year—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	1373	1426	2799
Illegitimate ... ..	49	61	110
			2909



# OF DEATHS,

ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1895.

(c)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.			
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary			Residents.	Strangers	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.								
Diseases of Circulatory System	170	1	...	15	23	61	59	11	3	5	5	...	...	...	4	77	93	170	
Croup ... ..	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Bronchitis ... ..	155	26	17	2	7	29	70	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	75	80	155	
Pneumonia ... ..	71	11	20	11	11	13	4	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	38	33	71	
Pleurisy ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	26	7	5	1	2	4	7	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	11	26	
Dentition ... ..	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	
Quinsy, Sore Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteritis ... ..	10	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Peritonitis ... ..	13	...	2	4	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	13	
Diseases of Liver ... ..	39	...	...	7	6	10	14	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	23	39	
Other Diseases of Digestive System	50	15	5	3	5	9	12	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	29	21	50	
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diseases of Urinary System ...	38	...	2	2	11	8	13	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	16	22	38	
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem ... ..	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
Accidents of Childbirth ...	10	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem ... ..	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Diseases of Integumentary System	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	
VIOLENT DEATHS.																			
(ACCIDENT.)																			
Fracture and Contusion ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burn and Scald ... ..	15	...	9	4	...	...	2	...	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	4	11	15	
Poison ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Drowning ... ..	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Suffocation ... ..	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
Otherwise ... ..	14	...	1	3	3	4	1	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	10	4	14	
(HOMICIDE.)																			
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(SUICIDE.)																			
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cut, Stab ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Poison ... ..	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hanging ... ..	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(EXECUTION.)																			
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OTHER CAUSES ... ..	17	4	1	1	3	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	
TOTAL ... ..	1698	459	194	124	196	284	370	71	74	52	28	12	1	11	38	852	846	1699	

Death Rate = 16.9 per 1,000.



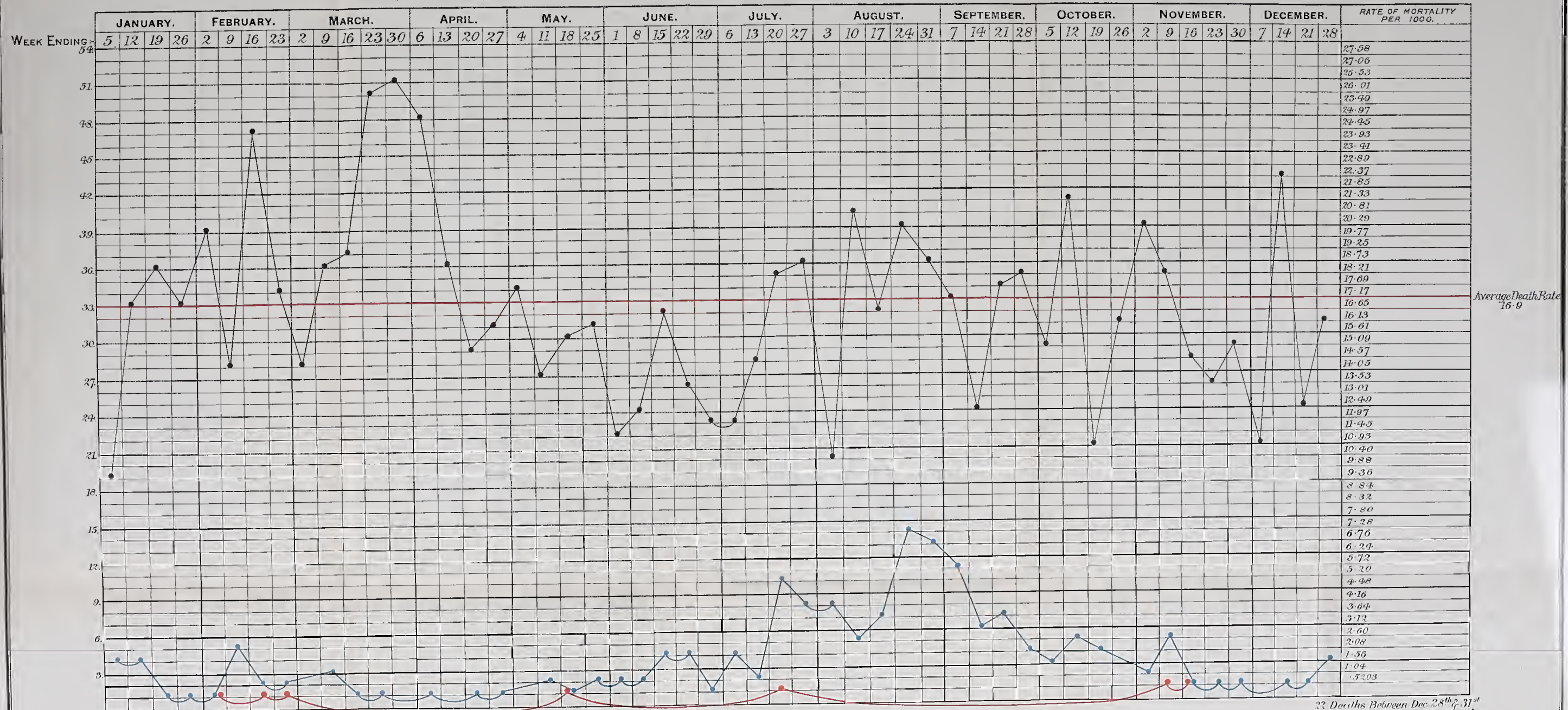




# 1895. BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Population in 1895—100,272  
Do. Weekly, 1,922.

Diagram showing total number of Deaths per week, and rate of Mortality per 1,000; also the same for Zymotic Diseases.



The number of Deaths in each week on this Chart is the number that took place in each week, and not the number registered.

22 Deaths Between Dec 28<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup>  
Including 3 Zymotic Deaths.

BLACK LINE INDICATES THE GENERAL MORTALITY. RED—SCARLET FEVER MORTALITY. BLUE—ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.











[illegible]











[illegible]



STREET.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.							Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Diarrhoea.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Small Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.		
Stockbrook road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sadler Gate bridge ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stuart street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Giles road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Salisbury street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Traffic street	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	13
Talbot street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Twyford street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6
Trafalgar street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Trinity street	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Thorn Tree lane ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Uttoxeter New road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Uttoxeter Old road...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Union street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Victoria street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Vale street ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Vernon street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Workhouse ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	74
Walker lane	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18
Willow row	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25
Whitecross street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Warner street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Wellington street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
William street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Wilson street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Westbury street	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5
Wild street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Wilmot street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Wright street	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	6	7
Waterloo st. & sq. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Wolfa street	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6
Watson street	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	9
Wilfred street	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Whitaker street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Windmill Hill lane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
West Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Woods lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Wards street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Whiston street	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
Yates street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14



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